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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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POWDER.—104 Kegs Rifle, Deer and Blasting Powder, just received and for sale by the keg or less quantity, by
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Poetry and Miscellany.

THE WARNINGS OF THE PAST.

Faint dream-like voices of the spectral Past
Whisper the lessons of departed ages;
Each gathering treasured wisdom from the last,
A long succession of experienced sages.

They steal upon the statesman as he sleeps,
And chaunt in Fancy's ear their warning numbers,
When careless thought unceasing vigil keeps,
Trimming her taper while the body slumbers.

They bid him listen to the tales they tell
Of nations perish'd and embalm'd in story;
How inly rotting they were snapped and fell,
Like some proud oak whilom the forest's glory.

Sepulchral ruins crumble where a maze
Of busy streets once rang with life's commotion;
Where sculptured palaces in bygone days
Were gorged with spoils of conquer'd earth and ocean.

For Faction rent the seamless robe of Peace,
And, parting children of a common mother,
Bade fealty and loving concord cease
To link the hearts he sever'd from each other.

Such is the burthen of those solemn notes
That issue from the haunted graves of nations;
Where, spread by Time, a veiling shadow floats,
O'er spirits preaching from their ruin'd stations.'

Household Words.

THE ONLY SON.

A VILLAGE TALE.

BY HENRY IRVING.

One fine summer morning, as I was riding with a friend through a handsome village in the central part of New York, and admiring the beauties he pointed out to me with all the pride of the "oldest inhabitant," my attention was attracted by an aged couple, dressed in deep mourning, who were walking slowly down a shaded avenue, in front of one of the most beautiful residences in the place.

The feeble steps of the old lady, who leaned heavily upon the arm of her companion, and the expression of deep and lasting sorrow which possessed her thin and pallid features, contrasted with the firm tread, and stern, solemn aspect of the old man, awoke my curiosity, and I inquired if there was not some domestic history of interest connected with the venerable couple.

'There is, indeed,' replied my friend. You recall to my mind one of the most singular incidents—the most startling tragedy, in short—which our goodly village ever witnessed.

'The old and sorrow-stricken couple,' pursued my friend, 'may be seen twice or three times a week—oftener, when the weather is fine—walking down the avenue in just such a manner—never any faster, never any slower.

'You see them now getting into the carriage which has just rolled up to the gate. They will ride a mile, when the carriage will stop, and they will walk through another gate, which is iron, hanging between posts of iron, all black as ebony. They will enter a green field, where the birds sing sweetly these fine summer mornings; a lonely field, however, where there are no dwellings, above ground, yet where there are a great many inhabitants—the rich and poor intermingled, and resting on the same level, about four feet beneath the sod.

'This aged couple are going to visit the grave of their only child.

'It was a son. I will tell you his history, if you will listen.

'This old man was once the most enterprising, the boldest and most resolute man in the vicinity. His name is Colonel H——. You have heard of him, for he distinguished himself in the last war. People use to say he was made of iron. Yet he has one of the most upright and generous hearts in the world.

'The old lady I remember as a lady of great beauty, not more than twenty years ago, when she was about forty. Besides, she was quite as celebrated for her gentleness and benevolence, as was the Col. for his iron will. She had a soft affectionate heart, which shone beneficiently on all, until its warmth was concentrated in an only child.

'He was a wild, handsome, passionate boy, generous at times, but oftener tyrannical and willful. We were schoolmates, and we always played together until he was sent away to an academy, when our intimacy ceased. I saw him rarely afterwards, until, having been expelled from college for striking a professor in a fit of passion, he returned to his father's house.

'Morgan, in his childhood, had been indulged and caressed by his fond mother, and by his father treated with undue severity. The Col. loved the boy, but he believed in the necessity of disipline, to curb his passions, while Mrs. H., weeping over the father's stern treatment of her darling, endeavored to make up for it in indulgence. Thus the boy grew up to fear his father, and to feel a contempt for the authority of his mother.

'Well, on Morgan's return from college in disgrace, he was so changed that you would hardly have known him; not so much in personal appearance, for he was still handsome, but in his manners. All I need say is, he had earned the reputation of being the most reckless and dissipated fellow in college.

'Col. H. was terribly enraged at the disgrace his wild son had brought upon himself and family. He treated him with greater severity than ever, refusing to gratify his love of pleasure by furnishing him with funds, and subjecting him to the most rigid disipline. The result was, the father and son had a terrible quarrel, in which the latter, boldly facing the thunders of the Colonel's wrath, proved himself to have inherited his iron will, if not his nobleness of character.

'That very day, Morgan left his father's house and took up his residence at the hotel, to the great distress of Mrs. H., who from that time never saw a happy day. These events occurred twelve years ago.

'I don't know that the young man ever entered the house but once afterwards, except to see his mother in the absence of the Col. and obtain the funds she used to spare for him out of her own allowance.

'Morgan wished to go abroad. But to travel very extensively, required more money than Mrs. H. had at her command, and all her efforts to induce the Colonel to grant a supply for the purpose, were in vain. She might as well have asked the sea to deliver up its riches. Enraged at the ill success of her application, Morgan determined to see his father himself, and by some means procure the amount he was desperately resolved to have.

'Learning, one day, that the Col. had received a large sum of money, from the sale of some land, Morgan tho't it a fine opportunity to make a descent upon the paternal purse, and accordingly called on the old gentleman before he had had time to use the money, or deposite it in the bank.

'A domestic in the family, who admitted Morgan, relates that the Col. was in his study, and there was a bundle of bills on his desk when the young man entered.

'The Colonel's countenance never changed as he looked up, and saw his son before him; and when he spoke, his words came forth cold and hard, as if his throat had been of marble.

"What is your business, sir?'

'Morgan returned his father's stern look with an unflinching gaze, as he replied.

"I come to prefer a claim.'

'At the word claim, the Col. sneered, but said nothing.

'I desire (to travel,' pursued Morgan, as if he had been talking to an equal. 'It can be no advantage to you to keep me in sight of your door, which is shut against me, and within the oder of your gardens and orchards, which I cannot enjoy. You will not refuse, then, I hope, to supply me with funds, that will enable me to see something of the world, and to establish myself abroad.'

"If this is all your business,' said the Col. in a deeper tone, 'the sooner you go the better:' and taking the bundle of bills, he locked it up in the desk with a firm hand. 'I thought you had more judgment than to come to me on such a fool's errand. So, what you knew it was impossible to obtain by pleading, you hoped to draw from me by the impudence of a claim! Go, I say, boy! not a dollar of my money shall go into your hands, until you have submitted to my authority, which you have so lately despised.'

'Morgan's eyes flashed fire. The domestic, who watched him from the door, declared she thought from the grinding of his teeth, and the clenching of his fists, that he was going to strike his father.

'Without giving way to his passion, however, the young man turned upon his heel, passed out of the door, and never stopping to speak to his distressed mother, mounted his horse, and rode off to the hotel.

'Mrs. H. flew to her husband, and clasping her hands in agony, prayed that he would call the young man back, speak to him no longer in a stern and chilling tone, but kindly and fatherly, and effect a reconciliation.

'My God!" murmered the Colonel, passionately, 'am I to be trampled upon by my own son? Am I to stoop and he to triumph? When he comes to me with an air of independance, which is insupportable, am I to bend to him and beg.'

"No! no!" sobbed the wretched woman; not that. But speak to him kindly. Use persuasion—gentleness—'

"With a soul persuasion! you wrong my patience,' he exclaimed in a husky voice. 'Leave me.'

'No more words passed between the parents of the unhappy youth: but dring the remainder of the day, the mother was keenly distressed, and the stern father was ill at ease.

'The latter passed a sleepless night. He paced the floor until late, with his brows contracted and his lips compressed; then retired, and lay for two hours, meditating on some subject which excited his brain. Mrs. H. was likewise awake, knew too well what the subject was.

'Considerably past midnight, the Colonel arose.

'Is any thing the matter?' asked the wife.

"I don't know,' replied the Colonel. I thought I heard a sound in the lower part of the house, in the direction of the study. It may be only a cat that has got in there; but I will go and see.'

"I heard something myself,' said Mrs. H. 'But I thought it was outside.'

'The Colonel had heard more, or understood better than his wife. At all events, he had no suspicion of cats—his allusion to them having been made to avoid alarming her. He remembered that there was a sum of money in his desk, and probably suspected a robbery.

'Going noiselessly down stairs, and opening the door of the study with a steady hand, he heard the same noise much louder than before. He stepped cautiously into the room. It was a starlight night; and turning his eyes to the window, from which the noise appeared to proceed, he discovered a dim shadow moving in the curtain.

'At that moment the noise ceased. The Colonel stood motionless in the corner of the room, until it recommenced, when reaching a heavy sword which hung against the wall, he slowly drew it from its scabbard.

The Colonel then stationed himself near the window: but no sooner had he done so, than the grating noise ceased again. After a short silence he heard another, sound, like the breaking of glass; and immediately after, the curtain was moved aside by an invisible hand.

* * * * * * *

'The darkness, the loneliness of the chamber, and the mystery of the dim shadow on the curtain, would have shaken the nerves of any man of less coolness and courage than the Colonel. Determined to take the robber, dead or alive, he calmly waited for him to enter the room. But presently, to his dismay, he heard footsteps coming down stairs. Some domestic, or out-door laborer, had evidently heard the sounds, and was coming to learn their origin. Perceiving that this must frighten away the robber, the Colonel was revolving in his mind what he should do to effect his object, when the hand that had moved the curtain became visible. It was groping along the window-frame, for the spring. Rapid as the lightning, yet noiselessly and unseen, the old broad-sword swept over the Colonel's head, and struck deep into the wood-work of the window. There was a stifled cry—a heavy fall—and the curtain swept back to its place.

'Rushing to the window, the Colonel threw it open, and looked out. He could see nothing, however, owing to the darkness; and shutting it again he hastened to procure a light.

'As he burst into the hall, a laborer, by the name of Jones, who slept in the house, appeared at the foot of the stairs.

'Good God! Colonel, is that you?' cried Jones, who appeared agitated with terror. What is the matter?'

'Give me the light,' said Col. H——.

He extended his hand. As the light shone upon it, Jones, who must have been terribly frightened, saw that it was covered with blood. Starting back, he dropped the lamp, which was broken to pieces on the floor.

'The Colonel cursed his weak nerves, and hastened up stairs for the lamp in his chamber. Mrs. H——, hearing strange sounds, and alarmed by the protracted absence of her husband had already arisen and struck a light. As the Colonel took it from her hand, she saw the blood on his arm, and uttered a cry of horror.

"It is nothing," said the Colonel. "A robber was climbing in at the window, and I have scratched him."

'He entered the study, followed by Jones, who shuddered at the scene which met his eyes. There was blood on the curtain, on the window, on the Colonel's chair, which stood near it, and on the ceiling. Across the desk where the Colonel had placed it, lay the broad-sword, stained with blood.

'Something on the carpet, under the window, attracted the eye of Jones. He stooped to pick it up, and started back with a suppressed cry. It was a human hand!

'The Colonel picked it up, and held it by the lifeless fingers. It was still warm, and dripping blood. It had been cut off just at the wrist.

'Suddenly the Colonel turned pale. Wrapping the member in his handkerchief, he seized the light, and rushed up stairs.

'For heaven's sake,' he cried, with strange agitation, 'tell me if you know this! It is no time to stand upon ceremony, Look!'

'And totally regardless of the effect the horrid sight might have on his wife, the Colonel in his agitation, threw aside the folds of his handkerchief, and revealed the hand.

'Mrs. H—— started back with horror. But in an instant, turning deadly pale, she beat eagerly forward, gazed a moment at the hand, and with a shriek, fell lifeless to the floor.

'The Colonel rushed out, and met Jones on the stairs.

'Raise no alarm,' he said, in a husky, rapid tone. 'Go and saddle my horse, and bring him to the door. Quick.'

'As soon as Jones had disappeared, the Colonel went out to see if he could discover traces of the robber. There was nothing left but blood which had gushed out in the grass like rain. The robber was gone.

'Mounting his horse, and again charging Jones to alarm no one, the Colonel rode to the hotel.

'After thundering at the door for some minutes, he succeeded in bringing a waiter, who admitted him, staring in stupid wonder, to see young Morgan's father arrive at such a time, and with so ghastly a face.

'Is Morgan H—— within?' demanded the Colonel.

'I think he is. I saw him here in the evening,' was the reply. 'Shall I go up and see?'

'Show me to his room,' said the Colonel, striding into the hall.

'The waiter preceded him up stairs. Hearing a suppressed groan he looked around. The Colonel's hand was pressed upon his brow, and his eye was fixed upon a dark spot on the floor. It was a drop of blood!

'What is that?' asked the waiter.

"Go on! go on!" muttered the Colonel, in so savage and husky a voice, that had about the same effect as a sharp bayonet, in sending the waiter forward.

'They reached the door of Morgan's room. The Colonel wrung the knob with his iron hand, but the latch did not yield. Then with his fist he thundered on the pannel.

'No sound came from within.

"He is not in,' suggested the waiter.

'With a rapid movement, the Colonel held the lamp to the key-hole. The point of the key was visible. The door was locked from the inside.

"Leave me,' commanded the colonel, turning to the waiter.

'Then placing his mouth near the door, he said, 'Morgan! I am alone—let me in. It is your father that speaks!'

'At that moment, a sharp concussion, like the report of a pistol, sounded within the room. Then some heavy body fell to the floor.

'The Colonel staggered against the bannister: and the waiter, who was watching from below, ran up, crying murder, thinking he was shot.

'Hush!' said the Colonel, in a calm voice, standing erect, as pale as death, before the waiter. Go for an axe or a bar. This door must be broken open.'

'In a few moments the lock was forced, and the Colonel, followed by the landlord and others, rushed into the room. There was a human body extended on the floor, which was covered with blood.

"Horror!" ejaculated the waiter. 'He has cut off his right hand!'

"And blown out his brains!" added the landlord.

'The Colonel looked at the ghastly, distorted face. It was that of his only son. He was a corpse!

'This is the story I promised you,' continued my friend. 'There is still more to say. Everybody thought the calamity would kill Mrs. H——; but you see her now, a feeble, sorrow-stricken woman, who never leaves her own room, except to visit the grave of the suicide.

'The Colonel is a different man. Since the tragedy, he has never been seen to smile. He stands like a withered oak, dry and stiff, yet strong in his decay.'

We rode to the burying ground. We would have entered, and looked at the tombstone of the erring youth; but I shrank from disturbing the contemplation of the mourners.

Mrs. H—— was bending over the marble slab, and shedding tears which ran down her thin face like rain. The Colonel stood near by, arms folded on his chest, and his cold gray eyes fixed on the grave with a look of speechless grief. We left them alone with the dead.

"Look at Home."

This very pertinent reply to those who are inquisitively prying into the domestic affairs of others, has more force than is usually ascribed to it. A great amount of troubles and contentions which distract society arise from neglecting this great fact. Those who are so busy looking at the faults of others, have no time to correct their own, and wrongs grow into great magnitude under their very noses, while they are lamenting over distant evils which do not effect or concern them. How much better would the world be, if each individual were to set about a strict examination of his own conduct, and test it by the same rigid principles which he applies to the conduct of others! How much more free from abuses would be that community, which has as diligently searched out its own evils, and was as zealous to correct them, as it is those which it imagines to exist a hundred or two miles off. That philanthropy must be a spurious article which overlooks things claiming its notice immediately around it, to see objects only worthy of its attention when afar off. If each individual and community were to try the experiment, and look at home, we think that no matter how great their moral and religious reputation, there would be found some deficiency that might be corrected, some wrong which could be remedied; and thus vigilance now exercised in fruitless efforts to accomplish a doubtful good, would partake of a practical character from which effects the most beneficial to society would follow.

"The Greatest Miracle."

A friend of ours from the South (says the *Knickerbocker,*) mentioned the other day a funeral sermon which he heard in North Carolina not long since, that set our associate Owl a-winking. Parson S——, a rather eccentric character, was called upon to "preach the funeral" of a hard case named Raun, which he did in the following unique style: "My beloved brethern and sistern: of our dear departed brother Raun would a-wanted somebody to come here and tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he would'nt a-chose me to "preach his funeral." No, my brethern, he wanted to be held up as a burnin' and a shinin' light to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses, and he run'd 'em; he kept chickens, and he fou't 'em; he kept women, and there sits his widow who can prove it. (The widow sat directly in front of the pulpit, and here gave an affirmatory nod.) Our dear departed brother had many warnin' was when he broke his leg, but he still went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Pete hung himself in jail; and the last and greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself!—The preacher enlarged on these topics until he had sunk Raun so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he should ever succeed in getting him up again, and, as is usual in "funerals," landing him safely in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the second part of the sermon, which started off thus: "My brethern, there'll be great meracles, *great* meracles in Heaven. And the first meracle will be, that many you expect to find there you won't see there. The people that go round with long faces, makin' long prayers, won't be there; and the second meracle will be, that many you don't expect to find there, as perhaps some won't expect to find our dear departed brother Raun, you'll see there: and the greatest meracle will be, to find *yourselves* there!'

A Little Fable. The sword of the warrior was taken down to brighten; it had not been long out of use. The rust was rubbed off, but there were spots that would not go—they were of blood. The pen took advantage of the first breath of air to move a little farther off. "Thou art right,' said the sword, "I am a bad neighbor." "I fear thee not," replied the pen, "I am more powerful than thou art, but love not thy society." "I exterminate," said the sword. "And I perpetuate," answered the pen; "where are thy victories, if I record them not? Even where thou shalt one day be—in the lake of Oblivion."

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword."

THE VIVANDIERE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Paris, Sept. 11, 1851.

A few days ago appeared in the list of deaths in a morning paper the name of *Widow Constance.* Few took notice of this simple announcement, and fewer still knew the incidents of the beautiful life that had just closed. I am sure your readers will be interested in the short sketch I am going to give them, and which has been furnished me pretty much by an eminent physician, who knew the excellent widow, and, indeed, closed her eyes when they had looked their last upon earth.

Constance was the daughter of a brave officer, killed at the opening of Napoleon's Italian campaign. Left alone at the age of seventeen, without any support but her courage, her beauty, and her virtue, she became the vivandiere of her father's regiment, the 76th of the line.—For the benefit of those of our readers who may not be informed on the subject, I will explain that a vivandiere is a woman who follows a regiment; sometimes on foot, and sometimes in a little cart, and sells liquor to the soldiers. She always has on hand, too, a supply of little delicacies for the sick, and rolls of linen, and an assortment of balsams and salves for the wounded. She is almost always a brave, noble hearted woman, braving fatigues and difficulties, dangers, and even death itself, with equal courage and cheerfulness. The vivandiere is, indeed, the province of the French soldier. On the march there is always a place in her cart for the poor fellow overcome with fatigue, and credit for him whose purse is empty.—In the battle, amid the hail of balls the first to raise a fallen comrade, the first to close his bleeding wounds, and drag him to a place of safety, it is always she, always the vivadiere.

The dress of the vivandiere is, generally, red pantaloons, a short blue cloth skirt, bordered with red, and a tight fitting jacket, similar to the uniform coat of her regiment, and a little military hat, adorned with the tri-colored cockade, set jauntily on the side of her head. Across her shoulders is swung a little barrel full of the soldier's consolation, and her large pockets are filled with a goodly number of small glasses.

But to return to Constance. She could not long remain in the situation of vivandiere, dispensing excellent liquor and sweet smiles with equal liberality, without attracting attention. One day the young girl sat down to count the number of her adorers, and, after throwing out those who did not explain themselves clearly enough upon the marriage point, she found that there remained ten. Constance was in a quandry, for she liked them all, and shuddered at the idea of wounding the feelings of any of them. Pressed at last to make a choice, she secretly gave each one a rendezvous in the same place, and for the same hour. Not one failed; but, to the credit of the brave girl let it be said, not one of those soldiers, in accepting this meeting, dishonored her with a suspicion unworthy of her pure life. However, upon finding themselves together to the number of ten, all sub-officers of the same corps, and nevertheless all rivals, the astonishment of these men made the horizon black with tempests; already looks of defiance were passing between them, when the vivandiere made her appearance.

"You have been faithful," said she to the rendezvous; "I thank you for it, also; let there be no nonsense, no coquetery, no perfidity among us. Besides you are my only friends, and it is from you alone that I wish to take advice. All, let me say the word, you have addressed me declarations of love! Deny it who will! Is that true?"

"Yes!" loudly answered the ten lovers.

"And you all really wish to marry me?" added she, with a roguish smile; "is that true?"

"Yes!" was again the grave and resolute answer.

"Very well," replied Constance, in a tender and playful tone, "you are all alike, it seems! However, I can only marry one, and you have all equal rights to my gratitude; and what is gratitude is love in the heart of her whom you call Coustance the Virtuous."

"You, my brilliant quartermaster, you loved me the first—that is worth a good mark for you. You, my valorous adjutant, twenty-five years and the cross of honor, that would tempt a dutchess, if I am not mistaken. You, my young sergeant, brave and gallant, you saved me from the hands of the Austrians—my honor owes you something for that. You, head of the file of the god Mars, could you be overlooked, superb drum-major, whose seven feet remind me of the church steeple of my native village."

The soldiers all laughed at these joyous sallies of the young girl, who, after having thus passed in review the titles of all her pretendants, cried: "You see it is impossible to choose, for I do not wish to be a subject of discord between you. But I will do better," she hastened to add; "the war is about to begin: the little corporal has sworn that before the end of the month he will enter Vienna.—It is then at Vienna that I will become the wife of him who, during the campaign, shall have performed the most brilliant action. My heart, my life, the only treasure of the poor orphan, shall belong to him without division.—Let all to whom this decision is acceptable touch that," and she held out her little white hand.

At these chivalrous words a thunder of applause burst forth; hands were shaken all around, and the corks sprung from the bottles, which had been brought for the occasion. They drank to glory and to love, henceforth inseparable. At Vienna the soldiers once more shouted, and then separated.

Two months after this scene the grand army made its triumphal entry into the capitol of Austria; but the seventy-six had paid with blood its prodigies of valor. The young quartermaster, one of the ten lovers of Constance, had both legs carried away; but, in falling beneath the eyes, and almost in the arms of the beautiful vivandiere, he had cried: "Of the nine lovers who remain for thee, eight will be more to be pitied than I, for they will live." These simple words, comprising a whole drama of love, did not escape the notice of the young girl. She saw him safely off the field and carried to the hospital.

A few days after that a table for eleven persons was spread in a little restaurant of one of the faubourgs of Vienna. Faithful to her engagement, Constance, more beautiful than ever, from a secret sadness, which veiled her regard, had invited her lovers to meet her there.—She was the first to arrive, and to salute, with a tear and a regret the unoccupied place of the brother in arms who had fallen in battle. When the rest were assembled, they went over, together, the episodes of the campaign—so short, yet so glorious—and they discussed their hopes and the rights of each one to favors and rewards, for each thus hoped to raise himself in the eyes of the young girl.

But spirit was wanting to the scene. Constance had lost her gaiety; her repartees, generally so lively, so jovial, and so quick, languished, and were given slowly and with difficulty. At last came the desert. Without waiting for the orders to adesk, Constance, after having filled her glass, arose—"Brothers," said she, "you are all young and brilliant officers of the future! Listen for the last time, and without interruption to the vivandiere of the 76th. Let us speak with open hearts; what would be for you, with the title of wife, the poor unadorned young girl? An obstacle to your fortune; more than this a humiliation and a remorse. I have seen my mother weep, and I remember it. This hand, which you have done me the honor to seek, I give it to him who will have need of it to sustain him, and perhaps to earn his bread! The choice of Constance is yet an homage to the fraternity of arms, for it fixes itself upon the most unfortunate among you; let us drink to our poor mutilated comrade, extended on the bed of pain, at the hospital of Vienna where I am going to shut myself up, to die a Sister of Charity, or to leave it the wife of the wounded soldier."

She put her glass to her lips, but bending beneath the weight of her emotions—for in this sublime decree she was pronouncing an eternal separation from the regiment she loved so well—she fell fainting in her chair. Not a single voice protested against her noble devotion—echo alone replied to her. When she recovered her consciousness, she found her nine lovers, their bayonets on their shoulders, ready to conduct her to the hospital. Arrived there, she placed herself by the bedside of the invalid soldier, and renewed the vow she had made at the restaurant. Ten days afterwards a letter with the imperial seal was placed in the hands of the ex-vivandiere of the 76th. He of the eagle-eye, who knew how to find out and reward every virtue, endowed the young girl with an annuity of 1,500 francs, reversion to her children; "for," said the letter, "you deserve to be a mother."

Five months later Constance left the hospital the wife of the mutilated quartermaster; and during the eleven years they lived together she never had cause to regret the choice she had made. Her ancient lovers often came to see her, and though they had become officers, and had nearly all married rich wives and lived in luxury, they spent many a pleasant hour in the vivandiere's cottage. The nine became, each in his turn, god-father to the nine children of whom Constance became the happy mother. At last her husband died, blessing her with his last breath: then, one after the other, her children passed away also. Two died fighting for their country.—Three, two daughters and a son, were killed by a dreadful railroad accident, which occurred some twelve years ago, and within two years afterwards the unfortunate mother buried her other four, and was thus left alone upon the earth. But her noble courage did not forsake her. She turned her thoughts to God, and gave her occupations to the poor and sick. It was principally among the soldiers that she exercised the most good, and within the last few years her little house in the faubourg Meet-martre had become a veritable private military hospital.—Here many a poor soldier, without parents, friends or money, came to receive the motherly care and counsel of widow Constance. She preserved all her faculties to the last, and died as beautiful as she had lived, leaving her little annuity to her "children," the sick soldiers of the French army.

A Negro Sermon.

The discourse from which the annexed passage is taken, was actually preached in the town of Zanesville, Ohio, some years ago. The name of the reverend divine, who was a colored gentleman, and we believe a sincere and humble Christian, we have forgotten, but the Judge Harper to whom he refers, we remember well. He was, we believe, at that time, President Judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit of the Court of Common Pleas—has since represented the District in Congress, and is, if we are not mistaken, the present Representative. The Judge was present at the delivery of the sermon, and was brought in by the preacher, by way of illustrating a certain position, then and there taken by him. But to the passage:

"My dear frens and bredren," said the preacher, "de soul ob de brack man is as dear in de Lord, as de soul ob de white man."

"Now you all see Judge Harper, a-settin dah leanin' on his gold-headed cane—you all know the Judge, niggars, and a bery fine man he is, too. Well, now, he gwine to make a little comparishment. Suppodin de Judge some fine mornin' put his basket on his arm an goes to market to buy a piece ob meat. He soon finds a nice fat piece ob mutton, an' trots off wid it. De you s'pose de Judge would stop to 'quire wedder dat mutton was ob a white sheep or ob a brack sheep? No, sartin' ob de kind—if de mutton was nice an' fat, it would be all de same to de Judge—he would not stop to ax wedder de sheep had white wool or brack wool.

"Well, jes so it is, my frens, wid our Hebenly Master. He does not stop to ax wedder a soul 'longs to a white man, or a brack man—wedder his head is kivered wid straight har, or kivered with wool—de only question He will ax, will be, 'Is dis a *good* soul?' an' if so, de Massa will say—'Enter into de joy ob de Lord, an' set down on de same bench wid de white man'—ye'se all on a perfect 'quality.'"—*Decatur Gazette.*

A Fox's Revenge.

The Rev. J. Murray, in his work of creation, tells the following story:

'An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery, used frequently to relate as anecdote of a circumstance which he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese.—When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shore. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand sometime to observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox appeared on shore with a goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole, made by the tearing up of a tree.—This hole he cleaned, placed in the goose, and covered it over with leaves. The fox then left, and when gone, the hunter unburied the goose, closing the hole, and resolved to await the issue.

In about half an hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried, and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle he shot them both.'

Too Good to be Lost.

A friend of ours relates the following story, which is a good one.

A traveler, whom we afterwards knew, once arrived at a village inn, after a hard day's travel, and being very tired, requested a room to sleep in, but the landlord said they were entirely full, and it was utterly impossible to accommodate him—that his wife had to sleep on the sofa, and himself on the floor; but that he would see what his wife could do for him. The good woman on being applied to, said there was one room which he might occupy, provided he would agree to the conditions, viz: to enter the room late, in the dark, and leave it early in the morning, to avoid scandal, as the room was occupied by a lady. This he agreed to. About 2 o'clock

Political and General News.

French News.—Incidents, &c.

From the very interesting Paris correspondence of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, written by one who had excellent opportunities of observing the progress of events, we make a brief extract:

Around all the public buildings, in all open spaces, at many corners of streets, were masses of infantry; cavalry principally on the Boulevards; artillery posted in commanding situations; the bridges completely enveloped, and 5 or 6000 men guarding the Chamber of Deputies. The troops were in a sort of semi bivouac; many with their arms piled, taking breakfast, which their own kits or knapsacks, or the busy, gay hearted vivandieres supplied them. The sly gibe passed among them, ludicrous repartee, fun making of various kinds, but all in a subdued tone; not a word about politics; no mention of the President, no insult to the people. In one instance a riotous crowd, shouting and singing, came down a narrow street near the Palais Royale, they seemed to intend mischief of some kind. A couple of platoons closed their ranks; an officer went forward and said a few words, only to receive for an answer a blow or a push that brought him on his knees. Instantly the line shouldered arms, took aim, but before the word fire, the crowd retrograded in quick order, and were out of sight. In passing through the Rue de Bourgogne, near the Hotel des Invalides, I met a party of eight or nine policemen, with cocked-hats and swords, conducting a prisoner. He was a tall, elderly man, with the air of a gentleman, and walking at ease between two, while the others proceeded and followed close in couples. Suddenly the captive precipitated *himself with desperate force* on his right hand man; his long arms swayed in the air, not as if striking blows, but as if catching at something. In a moment he seemed to have an enemy fixed on every ten inches of his body, and one lagging custodian, finding every other part occupied, leaned on the ground to take possession of a leg. He struggled violently, pouring out, in a shrieking voice, very foul abuse on his oppressors, while the expression of his face was like that of an enraged tiger. The official only replied in words, and to this effect:—"Mais Monsieur, c'est au nom de la loi!" They attempted to make him walk, but he would not. He bit, he scratched, and spit, and cursed in such a way, that I was nigh losing indignation for his wrongs in horror at his wickedness. At last one took from his pocket a roll of something, like what is used for saddle girths, and holding him firmly in their multitudinous grasp, they proceeded to wind it round him, as surgeons wrap a fractured limb, beginning at the ankle and ending at the neck, so that soon he seemed to have no arms, and only one leg. They then shouldered and carried him off like a corpse; but his tongue they failed to muster. I asked a bystander who it was, and received for answer "c'est le General Bideau!" Throughout the day the principal shops in all the streets were closed; not so much from apprehension of injury, perhaps, as because masters and men wished to attend public events. Some time after noon I encountered the President on horseback, surrounded by a numerous staff, preceded and followed by strong bodies of cuirassiers. It is plain that he has but little hold on the affections of the people—not so much even, as *so useful a pin aller might be expected to possess*. Not a cry was heard by me having personal reference to himself,—no *vive Napoleon*—no *vive la President*—no approbation—no enthusiasm in his favor. The only cry was *vive la Republique!* and this, but a short time since, was considered anything but favorable to him, and I believe it has not since changed its character. He was *booing* and smiling on all sides, in true McSycophant style. "Il croit que ce soit lui," remarked one; "Ni son oncle non plus," said another. In a short time I repaired to Minister's house, and found there two-thirds I think, of all the Americans at present in Paris. The *coup d'eat* is certainly complete, though its immediate results are not yet uncertain. St. Arnaub, the new Minister of War, is said to have been the prominent cause of the stroke. He is esteemed to know nothing about politics, and to care less, and to be without patriotism. His country is the army, and soldiers the only branch of the human family he deems worthy of consideration. He feels and has expressed great rivalry of Cavaignac and Changarnier, and a strong desire to show them that there are other generals who know how to wield the French army as well as themselves. Doubtless, on occasions he will use his power with energy. The President, it is said has been for some time casting about for and of his kind, and now thinks himself secure of being Emperor for life. This result, at least in its complete fulfillment, is perhaps doubtful. France, is governed by the army. There is no principle, no virtue, no loyalty for the past, nor regard for the future, of vigor sufficient to usurp its place. But from the mere want of something to oppose it, it is like, shortly to fall into division itself. It serves the President now because he is the head of the State, but it would serve any other head just as willingly; or any master, in short, that will feed it.

SCENES AT THE BARICADES.—The correspondent of the London *Times gives the following* account of the fighting at the "monster" barricade of the Rue St. Denis, on Thursday the 4th.

It was the 72d regiment of the line that advanced first to the "monster" barricade of the Rue St. Denis. They had detachments of lancers at their front and on their flanks; and were supported in the rear by two battalions of Gendarmerie Mobile on foot, and two regiments of cuirassers and dragoons. As they reached along that part of the Boulevards Italiens between Rue Lepelletier on the left, and the Rue Favart on the right, they advanced guard of lancers was fired on by "insurgents" who had established themselves—by force no doubt—in the highest apartments of the houses on both sides. You may judge of their rage as they were unable to use their most formidable weapons, and their pistols produced but small effect. Several carried carbines, and with them they did some execution.

What was powerless in the cavalry was, however, amply made up for by the infantry drawn up in line on both flanks, from the end of the Boulevard Poissonier to beyond the rue Taitbout and the Cafe de Paris, from which, as well as from the Cafe de Anglais and the Meison Doree, at the corner of the Rue Lefitte, it is stated that shots were fired upon them. The fire began at the lower end of the Boulevard Poissoniere, and continued, without ceasing for an instant, on both sides of the street from one extremity of the line to the other. It was an appalling sight; and in a few minutes the eye beheld nothing but two walls of flame, in the centre of which was the 72d Regiment, with its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel at the head, moving onwards towards the barricades. The 72d delivered no shot till they reached within some paces of the Porte St. Denis: and then they stood face to face with the enormous barricades—still exposed to musketry on both sides. The Colonel and his Lieutenant Colonel advanced on horseback.

The latter took off his chako, fixed it on his sword's point, held it up and waved it in the air, calling on his men to advance—an invitation which was superfluous. The officer in the very act of cheering on his men, received a bullet in his heart—his head dropped to his saddle, and his body fell lifeless to the earth. The Colonel, still cheering on his men received a bullet in the thigh, but still kept his seat, and was still at the head of his men, who were dropping beside him. They delivered one murderous volley—charged with the bayonet and dislodged the insurgents. The barricade was soon won; 130 "insurgents" were either shot down or bayonetted on the defences, and about as many more taken on the other side never lived to return. While all this was going on the fire from both sides of the barricade continued uninterrupted, and was responded to by the two lines. The assailants, however, fled by the side streets immediately after the taking of the barricade of the Porte St. Denis and the sweeping of the lateral streets; while, as I have already mentioned, cannon was brought to play point blank on those houses where the insurgents seemed to have established themselves.

Several of those houses were of modern construction, and had terraces in front. Three artillery men were killed at their guns. The walls were perforated through and through, and the windows on the other side of the passage completely destroyed owing to the reverberation. The storm of grape was as thick as hail, and no one dared to show himself at the window. Grape continued to be poured in upon the "insurgents" wherever they were found established in houses; and it is to its rapid and deadly effect that we owe the extinction of the most formidable part of the resistance. You may judge of the execution done, when you learn that the cannon fired point blank at those houses, and scarcely ran a distance of 30 yards. In every place in fact, where the resistance was concentrated in houses, artillery alone was used. The men carried the barricade en *pas de charge*, and so rapidly that the "insurgents" had no time to retreat behind their second barricade, but were *all bayonetted*,

During the affair which took place in the rue de Clery, several persons totally unconnected with the insurrection lost their lives, in consequence of a butcher's boy having cried out, "Vive la Republique! a bas Napoleon!" as a detatchment of lancers and infantry fired and the lancers charged. The boy escaped unhurt, and several persons standing at their shop doors were wounded. A wholesale cotton merchant, who went up to a garret to see what was passing, was shot through the head. Another, a wealthy merchant, who was in the act of giving orders to his *concierge* to shut the gates, was wounded by a lancer, who singly pursued the mob into a court yard. Four National Guards were shot dead by the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON Dec. 24, 1851.

The Library of Congress was utterly destroyed by fire this morning. The hall itself is in black and smoking ruins; volumes of smoke are still, at three P. M., pouring from the windows and roof of the edifice. Not a book nor picture—absolutely nothing of the collection was saved.

The fire was discovered just before eight o'clock this morning, by one of the police guard. It could at that time have been easily subdued, had there been water at hand in the building; a small *reservoir* near the building was frozen up. Water was not got till the library was wrapped in flames. The morning was intensely cold. Water was poured profusely into the Library, by hose laid across the Rotunda, after the damage was done, and the ruin complete.

The Library, as every one knows, was the pride and ornament of the Capitol. It was the most agreeable lounging-place for visitors and strangers in the city; its loss, even though it be but temporary, will be a great public inconvenience. I suppose that most of the books of value can be replaced, many of them, however, valued from associations connected with them. Mr. Gales estimates the loss of the library in money at $200,000, and the cost of repairs to the edifice at $20,000. The Congress library was destroyed by the British when they burnt the Capitol, in August, 1814. The library was partially injured by fire in the year 1827. This fire is said to have originated from defective flues.

Mr. Allen F. Owen, late Consul at Havana, is soon to visit this city. He has proclaimed war against President Fillmore, and threatens to expose him to public censure for having recalled him. He says he was the best Consul the United States could have had, and that he done as much for the prisoners as any man did—only that what he did was in secret. It was so secret, by the way, that no American resident ever found it out.

He says Thrasher was guilty, and ought to have been garroted; that he had a narrow escape from his just deserts. Americans resident in Cuba bear witness that Owen, after learning that Thrasher had complained of his neglect of the prisoners, openly and repeatedly threatened that revenge, but is not yet satisfied. The Captain General of Cuba, in the letter to Mr. Calderon, states that the American residents were of the opinion that Thrasher was deeply implicated in the revolutionary movement.—I understand that his authority for this statement was Mr. Owen and the small clique around him at Morton's. It is also well known, and can be proved, that Owen suppressed Thrasher's appeal to his own Government, though he had promised to all Thrasher's friends to transmit it, and finally declared to him *that he had sent it by the Prometheus*.—He did not send it. X. Y.

THE ANNIHILATOR.—After the failure of the experiment at *Hamilton-square*. Mr. Philips, the inventor of the so-called Fire Annihilator, promised the Committee to favor them with a private exhibition of the power of his invention and expressed a willingness to abide by the report which the Committee should then make. The Committee on last Monday evening held a meeting and invited Mr. Phillips to meet with them, that they might make the *necessary arrangements* for the proposed exhibition but, as will be seen by the following letter, the "sober, second thought" has induced Mr. P. to decline any further investigation;

(Copy.) NEW YORK HOTEL, Dec. 21. 1851.

"Dear Sir: I have received your note, inviting me to attend a meeting this evening, of which you are the Chairman.

"After the very inaccurate report published in the newspapers, bearing the signature of yourself and others, and the very gross proceedings in Hamilton-square on the 18th inst., I am sure that I should fail in self-respect were I to have a private conference with any body of men (however respectable) who have already pronounced themselves hostile to me.

Yours, &c., W. H. PHILLIPS, Patentee.

Alfred Carson, Esq."

The Committee, in publishing this letter, append to it a statement of the result of the experiment at Hamilton-square, in which they prove conclusively that the insinuations made by Mr. P. are totally unfounded, and that he had every opportunity afforded him, had he been disposed to make his experiment in good faith. The Committee, whom Mr. P. denounced as having published a false report, is composed of Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Zephar Mills, President of the Fire Department; R. B. Coleman, of the Astor House; Michael Eichall, John P. Lacour, and Moses O. Allen, Assistant Engineers in the Fire Department.

This Committee was eminently *qualified to judge* of the merits of the Annihilator, and all of them were exceedingly anxious for the success of the experiment. From what they witnessed, and from the explanation given by Mr. Phillips, they made up their minds, and frankly stated their opinions, and the Patentee will find our citizens disposed to place implicit reliance on the statement they have made. If he has suffered therefrom, it is because his invention does not meet the public expectation—does not do the work for which it was designed, and is not to be relied upon.

THE PIRATE BELLAMY'S MONEY.—In the year 1717 the famous pirate Bellamy and his fleet were wrecked on the back side of Cape Cod, opposite the village of Wellfleet. The relics of his vessels may be distinctly seen on the "outer bar" during a low course of tides, and occasionally small sums of silver and copper money of the reign of William and Mary, are found along the beach opposite the wreck after the continuance of a few days of a hard easterly storm. A friend recently returned from the Cape where he resided during the two last summers, has shown us some specimens of the pirate's supposed treasure which he was so fortunate as to obtain from persons living near the wreck, and who had recently found them. These coins are two in number, and are what is called "cob money," being of silver irregular in shape and weighing severally 95 grains and 32½ grains, Troy weight. The larger one is about as big as a cent, nearer square than round, and by the test of nitric acid is believed to be of about the same fineness as the old Spanish pistareens.—The other is a thin remnant of the original coin; it is, however, quite bright, and of pure silver. They are both undoubtedly Spanish pieces—the dates not being distinguishable—but the stamping is distinct, and on one side resembles very nearly the stamp of the old pistareens. These coins are supposed by some to have been buried in the sand bluffs, and to roll thence as they are undermined by the surf in the storms. But this theory is incorrect, because they are never found excepting just at high water mark, in the sand ridges made by the great storms, not under the high lands.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

ELOPING LOVERS QUICKLY DISPOSED OF.—The Nashville *American* gives an account of a recent attempt at a runaway match in that city. The young lady, after descending to the arms of her lover, by means of a rope-ladder, from her bed-room window, was in the act of starting from the paternal mansion, when the front door burst open, and out rushed the father, and mother, and the balance of the children, with sundry darkies, masculine and feminine, all *en dishabille*. The father stormed and the mother entreated; but the lover only presented a pistol and the Miss declared her intention to stick to him. The father then proposed to let them marry at home, which the lover assented to, that the business should be done up without waiting for daylight. This having been agreed to, a minister was aroused from his slumbers, and got to the scene of operations. He soon fairly noosed the young ones, and all parties retired to their chambers once more. The American adds, that the rope-ladder remained hanging at the young lady's window until morning, *but no further attempt was made to escape.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 3, 1852.

County Convention.

The Democratic *electors* of the county of Erie are requested to meet at their several places of holding elections, on Saturday the 31st day of January, inst., at four o'clock, P. M. in the several townships, and at half-past six o'clock, P. M. in the several Boroughs and the Wards of the city of Erie, to appoint two Delegates from each Election District to represent said District in a County Convention to assemble in the city of Erie on Monday the 2d day of February next to appoint two Delegates to represent this county in the Harrisburg Convention on the 4th day of March next to nominate an Electoral Ticket, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to appoint *three conferees* to meet like conferees appointed by Crawford county to select a Senatorial delegate to represent this District in the said Harrisburg Convention

SMITH JACKSON,
C. M. TIBBALS,
WM A. GALBRAITH,
R. S. BRAWLEY,
F. W. MILLER,
I. R. TAYLOR.

} Democratic County Committee.

Erie, January 3, 1852.

A CARD.

We feel there is no apology due to the readers of the *Observer* for any omission this week, for by referring to *the proper department they will see that since we visited their doors* last Saturday, DEATH has visited ours, and taken our only Boy. On Saturday night health sat apparently upon his brow, and when he laid his rosy cheek upon his pillow, and bid us and ours good-night, no one could have imagined that ere the Sabbath's sun rose, he would be writhing in the certain embrace of the *destroyer*. But so it was; and New Year's day, to which he was looking forward with such bright anticipations, saw him borne to his last resting place beside the two that had gone before him. To those friends who have clustered around us in this hour of our greatest affliction, and who, though they could not heal, have poured the balm of kindness and sympathy upon our bereaved heart, we desire to return our warmest gratitude. They have taught us the meaning of the word FRIENDS: and should it ever be their province again, as many of them have, to pass through a similar trouble, may they find those to minister to them as they have to us.

Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Two.

In the language of the soldier in the old play, with a slight alteration, we may devoutly exclaim, "We have seen the beginning of this *year*, pray God we may see the end on't." We will not muse on the past; its cycle is accomplished, and what therein has been done will remain so forever. What of good has been accomplished will bring to its authors consolation, which will travel with them, side by side and shine along their path way a light, that will grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. To the authors of Evil, there is left still a chance for consolation in genuine repentance, the promised fruit of which is full forgiveness. Let them try this only expedient, and resolve to *do better in Eighteen Hundredand Fifty Two!*

But who can anticipate what, in the great world, of general interest to mankind will take place within the limits of this year? If we mistake not the signs of the times, and appearance of things, it is destined to be an epoch in the history of the world. When we look across the ocean we can, without the aid of fancy, behold the old world, standing in silent and fearful anticipation, and awaiting the approach of a crisis near at hand and inevitable, which must doom forever its usurpations over the rights of man. All may not be accomplished within one year, but the "beginning of the end" is at hand. This, in our opinion, is the year in which the contest for liberty will begin in earnest in Germany, Italy, Prussia and France. It is no longer prophesy to anticipate such a struggle. It is only necessary to regard cause and effect to be assured of it. The Press has been performing a mission for the last three hundred years. It has at last arrived at a point of strength that tyrants can no longer control it. It has aroused the benumbed instinct of man into life, and infused into him a desire for PROGRESS — This desire is the offspring of Knowledge, and Knowledge is power. All these elements are at work. The fires are burning; and unable to occupy in the light, the position occupied in dark and barbarous periods long gone by, a change total and radical suited to man as he is, must follow. While the literary, artistical and mechanical world is changing and daily improving, will mankind be content to stand still in the political world? To believe this possible, would be to deny tendencies as certain as that light shines from the sun, or that the laws of gravitation exist. The great power of the north, Russia, is not insensible of this; already is he arming and preparing for the struggle, not to aid the spirit of progress, but, if possible, to extinguish it in blood. The republicans in Germany and Italy are organizing in advance. Hungary, ill-fated Hungary, will be in the field again; France has much to reform. The affinities of the nation are too strongly drawn towards freedom to submit to the semi-despotism that rules them. Rome must free herself from the domination of French arms In short, all Europe gives most unmistakable signs of a great revolution. To us, happy people of America, thrice happy and secure in our rights, what a spectacle will not these things present! The aspiration of every heart will be for a divine blessing on the efforts of man every where for freedom. We think much will be developed in a short time to show that our anticipations are not fanciful. Constitutional freedom must follow intelligence. It would require a new Chinese wall, high enough, and thick enough, to exclude every ray of the political light now illuminating the world, to save its antiquated dynasties from being overthrown. It will come, and it cannot come too soon; and we believe it will take place in Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-two.

In our own peaceful country too, the year 1852, will be an important cycle Before its end, the signs of the times we think portend a revolution. Peaceful it will be, and "bloodless" too, but potent enough. The "barren sceptre" now in the hands of our opponents, the fruit of an accidental ascendency, is destined to be "wrenched thence" by an "unkind hand, no heir of theirs' succeeding." In other words, we are determined to elect a democratic President this year. What democrat may be ultimately settled upon to restore the ship of state to its true moorings is not yet settled. There is plenty of admirable material to select from. This duty is yet to be performed, and it will be well performed. The choice will fall upon the man who deserves most—is the most capable and honest, and the most available withal. No matter what his geographical locality may be, only let his public position be right—then go ahead; and *go ahead of* all competition he will. Now reader you have our anticipation in a general way; preserve our paper during 1852, for of course you take it, and if at the end of the year you find us wrong, and are tired of it, we will take it back again at the same price it cost you. Wishing you health and happiness during all the year to come, for the present we bid you adieu.

We acknowledge the receipt from our friend, Rev. J. J. Findley, of Waterford, of a fine fat Turkey, for our New Year's dinner. Though circumstances occurred to mar the enjoyment of the gift, the kindness is as deeply appreciated as though our dwelling had be on a house of feasting instead of a house of mourning.

THE NORTH EAST AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The Locomotives were to be here on New Year's day. They did not come. When will they be here? *Is it a Millerite* advent case, that nobody can tell when it is to take place? Speak comfort, sombody that can speak it.

FIRST DUTY OF CONGRESS.—Congress should at once repeal the five cent unpaid postage clause, and no letter should be mailed upon which the postage is unpaid.

Not one in twenty letters upon which postage is unpaid is taken from the Post Office.

Every one supposes that a five cent letter is a dunning letter and so refuses to take it out.

Gen. Houston and Senator Foote.

A rencounter of a pretty spicy character has occurred in the Senate of the United States between these two gentlemen. In our opinion it ended rather in the discomfiture of the Mississippi champion. The latter had introduced, on the first day of the present session, a series of resolutions approving of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and seemed desirous to make them the platform of a party organization. Gen. Houston disapproved of the resolutions and their objects, very wisely reasoning, that if they were to become the platform of one party, they would be opposed, in all probability by its opponent, thus creating a wider difference of opinion, on account of party feelings, in regard to them than now exists. He was right in this. Let them stand as general measures should stand, upon their accordance with the constitution and institutions of the country. Patriotism has every where sanctioned the arrangement in regard to this vexed matter, and the country wants repose on the subject. It was therefore, in our opinion, an unnecessary, nugatory, and useless measure to open anew the diversities and discord so recently and so happily adjusted. Senator Foote had been triumphantly and gloriously sustained in Mississippi, against the nullifiers who disapproved of his support of the compromise measures, and his election to the office of Governor of that State, was a sanction that needed no senatorial endorsement of the propriety of his course and the concurrence of his constituents therein. He is a great and patriotic man, but in renewing the agitation of this question he is wrong, and we are pleased that a Southern senator has had the firmness to say so, and boldly give his reasons therefor, as did Gen. Houston. Let us have quiet on the subject. It was not quite agreeable to senator Foote, that Gen. Houston could say, that he was the only Southern Senator in that body that had voted for *all* the compromise measures. He reciprocated, to the full extent, the spirit of compromise that was so nobly exhibited by the Northern Democracy on that trying occasion. While it required great firmness on their part to vote for certain of those measures, it required as much on the part of Gen. Houston, as a Southern man, to vote for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. This he did, and this did very few of his southern associates. *This act* shows the man in his true character, firm and fearless whether in the camp or in the senate. Senator Foote might well have remembered, and conceded to him, that if he was not a better, he was an older soldier, and, spared some personalities indulged in by him, which always serve to show that he who loses his temper feels that he has lost his cause.

Important Cases in Court.

We learn that the case of the exceptions to the report of the *appraisers of damages on the Franklin Canal Company's Railroad, heretofore* filed, was determined this week, before his honor JUDGE KNOX of the 18th District, holding the Court in this County, in the place of Judge Galbraith. The decision was in favor of the Company, and removes the last obstacle to its entire right of way as far west as the road is at present under contract.

Counsel for the exception, Messrs. MARSHALL & BARBITT. For the Company, Hon. G. CHURCH, of Meadville and Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of this city.

The Erie and Edinboro Plank Road case was also heard before Judge Knox. The question involved was, whether a general grant to the Company to construct a plank road from Erie to Edinboro, a distance of about twenty miles, by such route as the Stockholders should deem most practicable and advantageous, would authorize the Company to occupy a township road. It did not seem to be denied in the argument, that the legislature had the right to authorize the Company to do so by distinctly saying so, but it was earnestly contended that by an unrestricted and general grant to select such route as they might deem most practicable, such right was not conferred. It seemed to us laymen, that a grant made within the constitutional power of the legislature should be considered equally potent to confer a right as one of a special nature, where nothing existed to restrain, in the least such grant. But it appears the matter was not quite so clear, at least so thought the counsel against the Company, for he had much to say on the subject. Elijah Babbitt, Esq. was counsel for complainants, and Messrs. Thompson & Church were counsel for the company. The decision of the Court is to be filed in a few days.

The case of the contested election, Perley vs. Skinner, or who shall be Prothonotary, was also before the court, but is not yet decided. It had been determided by the court heretofore, that a separate ticket, voted along with the slip ticket in use in this county, was illegal. Testimony was taken on this point which showed that Mr. Perley had received of this kind of votes some eight hundred, while Mr. Skinner had only received about one hundred and forty votes of the same sort. Had there been nothing else in the case, this would, under the decision of the court heretofore made, have effectually used up our venerable cotemporary But he is not easily demolished. It was made to appear to the court at the present sitting, that since the last hearing on the case, it had been discovered that the thirty-three signers to the complaint, that being the number required by the Act of the Assembly, before any proceedings could be had on the subject, did not in fact sign the complaint. That some of Mr. Perley's whig friends carried round a blank paper on a roller and got the signatures on that, which was afterwards attatched to the complaint. The testimony taken on this point is rich, and we might say varied. Some of the witnesses swear that there was a short writing on the paper when they signed, one or two say it was reported to them that it was merely a process to correct an informality in the election, but not to change the result,—*while others swear right up to the mark*, that there was no writing on the paper when the roll was signed, and that they knew the object was to oust father Perly if possible. This is all amongst our amiable friends the whigs. Who is right? One thing is conclusively shown by the contest, that no part of it is attributable to the democrats, as was falsely asserted, excepting that Mr. Marshall acted as attorney and counsel for the contestants, and some two or three democrats of the thirty-three, signed this blank paper, in all probability without knowing its object any better than some of the whigs swear it was known by them. At all events there, were three democrats to thirty whigs to the paper, just the requisite number without any democrats. We think this point is a "hole in the ballad," and will stop up the complaint. If this was not a legal way of making a complaint in writing, that is, to sign a blank, to be filled up with something or nothing, as the blowers and strikers might determine, then the decision will be in favor of Mr. Perley; but if it is determined that this will do, or that the objection comes too late, then the court say they will determine that there is no election. In that event the case will have to be stumped over next fall. Some things are mighty uncertain.—The decision will be announced in a few days. Counsel for contestants, James C. Marshall, Esq., for defendant Perley, W. S. Lane, Esq.

It is proper to say here, that Judge Knox made a very favorable impression on the minds of all, who witnessed his prompt, clear, and energetic manner of despatching business.

"A DARING CASE TO JURISDICTION."—A Judge in Ohio, recently decided on a *Habeas Corpus case* that the constitution of the United States was not binding on that State. The question arose on the claim of the constitution which requires fugitives from justice to be delivered up. His *Honor* discharged the prisoner, saying, that Ohio had not passed any law adopting the constitution of the United States, but that it was not so with Pennsylvania—she was bound Ohio was not—Droll! The Judge should remove to South Caroline. The doctrine of peaceful secession would be much benefitted by such an acquisition. He beats Conklin.

☞ The Treasurer of the Female Benevolent Society acknowledges the receipt of $23 00, the nett proceeds of a concert by Mr. Wm. Willing and his pupils: Also, from the Associate Reform Church, $11 92; and donations from several individuals, amounting to $12 50 in all, $46 34.

☞ Never has the coal business of Pennsylvania been more active and lucrative than at the present moment; the yield of the coal region of this State exceeds, this year, the large sum of four millions of tons.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been much amused of late at the efforts of some politicians and others who expect to derive either pecuniary or political advantage from their efforts to dismember Erie, Crawford, Warren, and Mercer counties and therefrom to manufacture one or more new counties. One project is to make a new county from parts of Crawford and Mercer counties with the county seat at Hartstown or some other place of which we are not now informed; another project is to make a new county from parts of Erie and Crawford counties with the shiretown at Waterford: last but not least a project to take four townships from Erie, four townships from Warren, and six townships from Crawford, and form a new county with the Capital at Aikinsville. If countenance is due to any of the efforts, it is to this last. By a careful examination of the whole matter and the persons concerned therein, we find that the project is formed and urged on by politicians who expect to riot on the spoils of office at the expense of their less fortunate fellow-citizens, or those who expect the county seat will be at their own doors, and that their farms will be much enhanced in value, and they therefore make these projects stepping stones to wealth and power. The additional taxation that will be imposed upon the citizens for the purpose of erecting county buildings and other contingent expenses necessary upon the organization of a new municipality will be of trifling importance to those who live at the county seat compared with the increased value of their property and the probability of filling the municipal offices in the new county. But when the people of the new county come to balance the profit and loss accounts they will find the latter greatly in the preponderance. Their taxes will be greatly increased while there is not the most remote probability of any increase in value to their farms except to a very few in the immediate vicinity of the seat, and thereby a few will be benefited at the expense of the many. We hope the citizens in the proposed new counties will carefully consider the whole matter before they give their countenance and influence to the dismemberment of the present municipal divisions of this portion of the commonwealth, and that our Senators and Representatives will look well to the matter before they venture to increase the taxes of the citizens by the uncalled for divisions of those counties. EDENBORO.

Death of Marshal Soult.

Marshal Soult, whose illness was reported by recent arrivals, died at St. Armand, his native place, on the 26th of November. In his demise, France loses one of the greatest of those great men, whose glory was absorbed and appropriated so largely by the Emperor Napoleon. There were, perhaps, no very distinguishable traits about Soult to entitle him to such praise; it is only due to a fair, well-balanced character; a general aptitude for all positions and emergencies; and an equability of personal traits, that continued to keep him in the forward rank of his nation, as a reliable, serviceable man. There was nothing dazzling or meteoric about him. As a soldier he had none of the fire of Murat; as a statesman none of the versatility or general acquirements of Thiers or Guizot; but possessed sufficient of each of those attributes, and of the many others of far more practical value, to make his political career an able, if not a brilliant one. His services as Minister of War and President of the Council of Ministers, under Louis Philippe, evinced the sterling honesty, firmness, discretion of the soldier-statesman.

☞ BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The annual election of the officers of this road took place at Bellefontaine on the 10th. James H. Goodman was elected President, and W. M. Roberts, Chief Engineer.

THE PAMPERO CONDEMNED.—The steamer Pampero that conveyed the fillibusters on their last expedition against Cuba, has been condemned under both charges, and a decree will be issued for the sale of the vessel, at public auction, at Jacksonville.

☞ The Newspapers of the United States number 2,800, of which 2,000 are published in the free or Northern States. 850 Whig papers are published in the country, 750 Democratic, 70 Free Soil or Anti-Slavery, 20 Agricultural, 40 Temperance, 200 Religious, and 870 Neutral and Miscellaneous. New York State numbers 443 papers; Pennsylvania 328; Ohio 300; Massachusetts 212.

Gen. Sam Houston.

By a notice from the lecture committee of the Young Men's Association, it will be seen that Gen. Sam Houston, the Hero of Texas, and the Statesman whose genius has been an ornament to the halls of legislation and a substantial blessing to his country, is to deliver the first lecture before the association on the first of January.

Our citizens generally will be gratified by this announcement, and even should they be prevented from attending the lecture, will flock in hundreds to pay their respects to the hero. Gen. Houston is one of the few men in this world who bear the genuine stamp of "Old Hickory," and both as a civilian and a military leader is deserving of the admiration and respect of the public. In the halls of Legislation and on the field of battle he has proved himself the true champion of liberty, the friend of the rights, honor and interest of the country.

Few men of the present day are more worthy of the attention of the public than the Texan Hero. His strange and chequered life excites a peculiar interest in our minds, while his manly bearing, and resolute, blunt determination endear him strongly to a free people. He will remain among us but for a brief period, but we trust his friends and admirers will have an opportunity of taking him by the hand. Those who have never seen him will have the privilege, now so rare, of beholding one who in form and principle is "every inch a man."—*Buff. Rep.*

☞ MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Jeremiah V. Sturgeon, of Fairview township, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on Monday morning. His wife, hearing the report of a gun in the stable, immediately repaired thither and found him struggling in the agonies of death. Mental derangement, occasioned by pecuniary embarrassment, is supposed to have instigated the commission of the rash act. Mr. Sturgeon was a highly respectable and much esteemed citizen. His family connections are among the most reputable in the County. He was about 35 years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

A Coroner's Inquest, held before David H. Chapman, Esq., reported, in connection with the suicide, substantially as above stated.—*Gazette.*

A fire broke out in the upper apartment of Mr. Cooper's cabinet shop immediately behind the "Perry Block," about 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon; but through the prompt and effective exertions of a number of citizens was arrested before much damage had been done. From the amount of combustible material close by, the fire, had it fairly got under way, would have doubtless destroyed a large amount of property. Too great care cannot be exercised by those who have charge of Cabinet shops and similar establishments.—*Gazette.*

A DROLL LECTURE ON GIN.—Harry Messer, of the *Sunbury American*, was taken to task some time ago, by a clerical brother who edits the *Family Presbyterian*, for having praised the quality of Professor Somebody's gin and Champagne-ice. Whereupon Harry, not relishing the rebuke, reads him the following pointed lecture on the merits of gin in particular, and spirituous liquors generally:

"What do you know about gin, brother?—You have never imbibed it in cock-tail or sling. You can no more appreciate the delightfully exhilarating effects of champagne than a Quaker can the rapturous joy of a repenting sinner at Camp Meeting. As far as temperance goes, we are with you, having no fancy for headache, brandy-blossoms, or any of the concomitants of excess; we hate all extremes and are not heathen enough to despise any of God's good gifts. Allow us to recommend you a gin cock-tail, light; it will do more towards correcting the acidity of your stomach than half-a-dozen total abstinence addresses, and put you in a better humor with your neighbors generally. Don't be afraid of good wine, for the learned apostle *prescribed* a little, either as an appetizer or digestive persuader, for the stomach's sake, and a greater than he gave aid and comfort to the butler at a certain wedding party. We admit that this is an age of progress, but don't approve of any person getting too wise. We have always entertained the opinion that there were some very good persons in those ancient days, quite as good as those of this lightning and steam age. This opinion may be very erroneous, but we can't help it, and will stand up for old times and old whiskey. It is as bad to be too sober as too drunk. We never knew a rabid total abstinence man who was not intemperate in some way or other, and we have one instance, at least, of very great silliness in a very sober person."

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 24th inst., by the Rev. S. Gregg, Dr. C. J. STRES of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss ELIZABETH LOOMIS, of this city.

On New Year day, by Rev. M. Kuehler, Mr. LEWIS BECKMAN and Miss MARGARET SEILER, all of Fairview.

On the 27th ult., by J. Bystone, Esq., Mr. EDWARD KEPLER and Miss ELIZABETH LIDDELL, both of this County.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. H. F. Hartman, Mr. E. WOLF, of Millcreek and Miss L. HEIDLER, of Fairview.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. William Todd, Mr. SEYMOUR TORREY and Miss HENRIETTA MARIA WILSON, both of this city.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. William Wilson, DAVID WATSON, Esq., of Conneaut, Ohio, to Miss HARRIET, eldest daughter of John Brecht, Esq., of Girard.

On the 25th ult., in Venango, by Rev. H. H. Moore, Mr. E. YAPLE, of Green, and Miss EMILY MCABEE, of the former place.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, in this city, of Scarlatina, JOHN J. SLOAN, only son of the Editor of this paper, aged 5 years 2 months and 15 days.

In this city, on Saturday afternoon the 27th ult., DAVID S, son of Robert T. Sterrett, Esq., of McKean tp., aged 22 years and 20 days.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, the 10th ult., of disease of the heart, Mrs. CAROLINE M'CORD, wife of John McCord of North East, and daughter of Thomas Moorhead, of Harborcreek, aged 42 years.

WANTED, a good fresh milch Cow about five or six years old Erie, Jan. 3, '52.—3t35. S. JACKSON.

DONATION PARTY.—The friends of the Rev. Samuel Gregg, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, are respectfully invited to attend a Donation Party at his house (the new Parsonage) on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852. By order of the Committee. Jan. 2, 1852.

Reading Room Association.

THE Members of the Reading Room Association are hereby notified that Tuesday next, 6th inst., is the day fixed by our By-Laws for the annual meeting of the Association. A full attendance of members is very desirable, as business of importance will probably come up. B. B. VINCENT, Erie, Jan. 2, 1852. Prest.

"BOOKS."

WE have received, opened, and are selling a choice selection of New Books. Call and examine while they are going before you are too late. J. B. GUNNISON & CO. Erie Jan. 3.—3t No 9, Park Row

PARKER'S READERS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, for sale by the dozen or single copy at GUNNISON'S

SANDER'S SPELLERS AND READERS may be had at Erie, Jan. 3, 1851. GUNNISON'S

MCGUFFEY'S SPELLERS by the dozen at Erie, Jan. 3. GUNNISON'S.

REVERIES of a Bachelor, Fresh Gleanings, Longfellow and Battle Summer, by J. K. Marvel, may had at Dream Life expected first Express. GUNNISON'S.

FAMILY BIBLES as low as $1 25 at Erie, Jan. 3. GUNNISON'S

PERSONS in want of fine Stationary should call at Erie, Jan. 3. GUNNISON'S.

HARPER'S, International, Knickerbocker, Blackwood, Graham's, Sartin's and Godey's Magazines, received monthly, and for sale at GUNNISON'S.

Selling at Cost.

I would respectfully call the attention of the public to the important "Fact," that I am now selling off my stock of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, MUFFS, &c.*

And a "Wee Drop" of the Creature Comfort in the shape of Wines and Liquors, at Cost.

This notice is not all gammon as is the case with many of the kind, but may be relied upon, as I have determined to close up before spring. LUCIAN RUST

Erie, Jan. 3, 1852 No. 1, Wright's Block.

W. C. BRALEY.

Would say to horse owners that he has the secret of nearly the entire cure of patent remedies for horses, and with a number of years practice will be able to give satisfaction gener

News by Telegraph and Mail.

By SPEED'S LINE—Office in Williams' Block.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The speech of Kossuth at Baltimore, gives offence to both the National Intelligencer, and the Republic, and they assert that he will meet with great disapointment in his expectations at Washington.

Henry Clay's letter of resignation is published in the Louisville Journal. The resignation is to take effect from the close of the present session.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30—5 P. M.

Barnum's Museum is wrapped in flames, and from present appearances, the whole building will doubtless be consumed.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The Museum is a mass of flames, and no hope is entertained of saving the building.

Jones' Hotel and the Columbia Hotel are in imminent danger. It is thought that the loss will be over $200,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 2 P. M.

The Prometheus reached her dock a little before 2 o'clock to-day, in eight days from San Juan, with 235 passengers, and $63,000 in gold dust; and $500,000 in the hands of passengers. The Prometheus arrived at San Juan on the 16th. She brings news from San Francisco to the 1st December, brought by the steamer Independence. Left at San Juan the Brother Jonathan for Chagres. Next day sailed in company with the Falcon for Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—Bread stuffs have had considerable sales, and the market is short stocked of ready prime flour.

Provisions remain without material change.

Domestic and other dry goods sell at low prices, but the stock on hand is excessive.

Lumber is improving.

The steamship Canada arrived in Boston Harbor on Saturday night. The mails could not be sent yesterday by express, owing to repairs on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad.

The sum total of the sale of tickets for admission to the Brooklyn Church, on the occasion of Kossuth's visit is $5325. This is exclusive of $1,000 contributed by Bowen & McNamie.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.

Louis Kossuth and suite reached this city from Philadelphia before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Baltimore committee and gentlemen from Philadelphia. He was met at the Depot by an immense crowd of citizens and a train of military and escorted with great enthusiasm up to Baltimore street, thence to his quarters at the Eutaw House. He addressed the citizens at the Maryland Institute which accommodates 5 or 6000 persons. It was densely crowded, tickets to the number of 6000 having been issued during the day.—There was an equal number of outsiders. Kossuth made his appearance in the Hall soon after accompanied by the Mayor, Gov. Low and others. He spoke for an hour and a half.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

On Saturday evening, thirteen new houses, unoccupied, situated in a part of Roxbury, (Appleton Village,) were set on fire, and four of them totally destroyed. The others were more or less damaged. Owned by the heirs of the late Samuel Parke. The incendiary escaped.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Kossuth arrived here at 11 A. M. He was received at the cars, by Messrs Shields and Seward of the Senate Committee and by Marshal Wallack of this District. A large crowd had assembled.

Senator Shields briefly welcomed him to the Capitol in a very appropriate speech.

Kossuth in reply expressed great satisfaction at the honor conferred upon him. He was then conducted to Brown's Hotel, where a large crowd of people had assembled, who received him with enthusiastic cheers. Shortly afterwards, he appeared upon the Balcony, and after bowing his thanks, withdrew to his private apartments. Loud cries were made for a Speech, and much disappointment expressed with his non-compliance.

At half past 11, Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, had a private interview with him.

At his Hotel, in reply to Maj French's address on behalf of the Jackson Democratic Association, he made at beautiful speech. He said he was at the disposal of the President and the Congressional Committee.

Mr. Clay is somewhat better, but still in very feeble health. It is his intention to deliver his farewell words against the doctrine of Intervention, and the attempt will be made even if he dies on the floor of the Senate.—(Good.)

HOUSE—Mr. Carter moved to go into Committee of the whole, and take up the resolution to appoint a Committee to introduce Kossuth to the House.

Various objections were raised. The ayes and noes were ordered—104 ayes, 50 noes. All other business was put aside, and Mr. Carter proposed a resolution which the Chair decided out of order. Mr. Carter appealed and considerable debate took place. After an animated debate, the decision of the Chair was reversed, 88 to 80.

Many points of order were raised, debated and disposed of. An amendment was proposed, inviting Kossuth within the Bar of the House.

Mr. McMullen offered an amendment extending an invitation to the released prisoners of the Cuban expedition, now in the city—ruled out.

Mr. Brooks stated that he should not vote for the resolution, as it was intended to be a political compliment. He was surprised that Mr. Giddings favored it, when he knew, if carried out, it would result in war. He though Mr. G. was alwkys in favor of peace.

Mr. Bailey did not think the passage of the resolution a committal to Kossuth's doctrines. If it was, he would resist with all his energy, a connection of the Government with the doctrine, for it would be a death blow to the liberties of the country. The doctrine was unconstitutional. A misunderstanding was evidently impressed upon the people's minds, that the Government, on account of the proceedings already taken, stood somewhat committed to the doctrine. He should not however, allow this delusion to continue. If under it, European nations should again rise for freedom and be crushed, it would be our own fault.

Mr. Marshall was opposed to the resolution. The proposed compliment was not even paid to Lafayette.

Mr. Ingersoll hoped the resolution would pass unanimously. While residing in Russia, he witnessed the struggle and defeat of Hungary. Knowing what he did he should be unworthy of the name of an American citizen or of a seat in Congress, if he hesitated to aid in the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Gentry favored its passage, admitting that it would not imply to intervention, as he was totally opposed to that doctrine.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., contended that Kossuth was excluded from the floor by the rules of the House.

Mr. Rantoul spoke in its favor. He would receive Kossuth simply as the champion of State's Rights. Mr. Ewing spoke against it.

Mr. Taylor of O., obtained the floor, and the Committee rose without coming to a conclusion. Adjourned to Friday next.

SEWARD.—A whig journal in Chicago, perpetrates the following, at the expense of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and his Minister at the Court of St. James. "Save me from my friends," should be the President's exclamation:

"The Turkish embassador at the Court of St. James, asked Mr. Lawrence if, in case Turkey was attacked by Austria and Russia, for having released Kossuth, he could compromise them one single gun in aid; the response was a dead silence. The same inquiry was made of Lord Palmerston; the reply was—'You shall have the whole English fleet.'"

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved on Monday, Dec 22, 1851, by mutual consent. The Books and Accounts of the firm are retained for collection by Austin Jessup, by whom the debts of the said firm will be liquidated.

Circumstances render it necessary that the accounts of the firm shall be settled immediately; those indebted, therefore, will call and make payment without further notice.

Harborcreek, Dec. 27, 1851. AUSTIN JESSUP, OWEN MAGILL.

N B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber as heretofore. AUSTIN JESSUP.

Harborcreek, Dec. 27, 1851 -3t33*

From Buenos Ayres.

Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 3d. Urquiza was at Montevideo preparing to invade Buenos Ayres. His army is said to be 25,000 strong and ready to march in six weeks. Rosas is making every exertion to meet him. Every native capable of bearing arms is impressed into the army. The lower classes consequently are badly disposed towards him. The opinion of the letter writer is that Rosas will be overthrown. Wool and hides cannot be brought to market in the meantime. They will rule high; also flour.

The Californnia Express is agitating the subject of a railroad between Marysville and Sacramento, a distance of 40 miles. A preliminary survey has been made.

Much dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Indians in the Mariposa regions, on account of the non compliance with the treaty.

Some trouble had also taken place with the Indians near San Bonardo, which was quieted by the whites presenting them with cattle, &c.

A letter from Los Angelos, of Nov 23, states that the Indians from the Colerado, Antonio and other tribes, were about to make a simultaneous attack on San Diego, Los Angelos, Santa Barbra, &c. Great apprehensions were felt. The Citizens' Guards had been stationed, and active preparations had been making to give the Indians a warm reception.

The U. S. Cutter Lawrence, on her passage from Monterey to San Francisco was driven ashore in a gale near Point Lobos. Her hull will be a total loss.

The California papers are congratulating their readers upon the establishment of a weekly communication with the Atlantic States, and are agitating the question of weekly mails.

The U. S. Sloop of War Vandalia, Capt. W. H. Gardiner, arrived at Honolulu on the 25th of October. The papers from the southern mining regions contain favorable mining accounts, and refer to the immense yield of the rich gold placers lately opened up in Bear Valley, Maraposa county, which is creating great excitement in the mining district.—It is of great extent, and is expected to prove a key to still greater discoveries.

Another slight shock of earthquake had been experienced in San Francisco.

The Republic with 250 passengers left San Francisco on the 1st for Panama.

The Iron Interest.

The article which we published on last Friday in reference to the manufacturing interests of the country has excited much attention. The fact made manifest by the official tables of the last census show a state of things so widely different from the representations current in the community that people are staggered at the discrepancy. Those tables show that upon the *whole* manufacturing capital in the United States, there was in the year 1850 a profit of 43 per cent realized out of the *products* of the year. If the further fact that perhaps *one-half* of this capital is invested in *real estate*, (stores, dwellings, &c.,) the average rents of which will pay about 12 per cent interest. If this be considered and added to the profit of the manufactured articles, as it in good faith should be, the result will be such as to astonish the whole country. We confess that though accustomed to look somewhat suspiciously at the complaints of deeply interested parties, yet we were altogether unprepared to realize such a state of facts as those presented. But if the official tables of the census are true, then our deductions are incontrovertible.

We published yesterday an article from an *iron man*, in reply to the statements and suggestions which were made in our former notice of these subjects. Our correspondent attempts to show how it is that the English manufacturer can make iron cheaper than the American—and thinks that under the present system it is *impossible* for the iron men to get along. We have not the slightest love for John Bull—and as we profess to love our own country as ardently as any one—and we should be the last therefore to advocate any measures which would insure to the benefit of the aforesaid John at the sacrifice of our own interests; but let us see how the iron interest has got along under the present condemned tariff. Let us see whether it has been withering and wilting under the baleful influence of a system which has existed since 1846. The official table of the Census of 1850 present the following facts:

Tons of Pig Iron Produced in the United States.

	1840.	1850.
Pennsylvania,	96,395	285,702
All other States,	188,608	278,053
Total tons,	286,903	564,755
Add castings 1850,		322,745
		887,500

So then, the actual production of pig iron alone in 1850 doubled that of 1840. The price of American pig iron in 1840 was $33 per ton, it is now $21 per ton. Improved means of transportation to market and of production have caused the product to double at a lower price. Next to Pennsylvania the most remarkable increase is in Maryland.

This does not look much like ruin and destruction. And as it is admitted that iron can be made at a profit at the present prices, and the manufacture of it is shown to be rapidly increasing, we are led to hope that with a little more economy in the management of their concerns, and increasing facilities for transportation, we shall soon manufacture enough to meet the demands of the nation and drive John Bull from the iron market as we have from the field of common goods. If there be any errors in these tables, or in the deductions drawn from them, we shall be glad to have them corrected, as it is our object to present only legitimate facts in connection with these great questions.—*Balt. Rep.*

THE ERIE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

ARE now insuring Dwelling Houses, Stores, Shops and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and other property against loss and damage by fire—their business being conducted on the mutual plan, making each person insured a member of the Company, and giving to each in proportion to the amount insured a participation in the profits. This secures to all the fairness and liberality. They recognize the right of their authorized Agents to avoid litigation, arranging differences by arbitration at localities convenient for the assured; and in all cases promptly pay up losses for which they become liable. All persons, therefore, wishing to effect insurance upon property will find it for their interest to consult the Agents of *this* Company, whose officers are known, in preference to foreign Companies, of whom you know little, or, *(as many have found out too late to benefit them,)* are insolvent.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. Tibbals,	Wm. F. Rindernecht,
J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall,	William Beaty,
J. H. Fullerton,	J. H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman,	George Selden,
J. D. Clark, James D. Dunlap	N. W. Russell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Smith Jackson,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Fullerton,	W. F. Rindernecht,
J. C. Marshall,	

OFFICERS.

Smith Jackson, Pres't, J. H. Williams, Treas'r,
R. J. Sibley, Sec'y, O. H. Irish, Gen'l Agent.

SUB-AGENTS.

Luther W. Savage, Springfield; H. N. Irish, Albion, Asa Battles, Girard; R. Penn, Fairview; Wallace Sherman, Elkcreek; Spencer P. Stafford, McKean; W. H. Vincent, Waterford.

Office first door west of Williams & Wright's Brokers' Office, Erie Exchange. Erie, Dec. 27, 1851.

ERIE CEMETERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Corporators of the Erie Cemetery, will be held at the office of said corporation, on Monday the 5th day of January next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. fo elect officers for the ensuing year, By order of the Board of Managers.

Erie, Dec. 23. J. C. SPENCER, Secretary

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for Officers of the Erie and North East Rail Road Company, will be held at their office in the city of Erie, on Tuesday the 20th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. Erie, Dec 22, 1851. J. C. SPENCER, Secty.

MAKIMS' Extract of Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Rose and Lemon; also, Rose Water and fine Salad Oil.

Dec 30. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WANTED:—Five hundred Bushels of White Beans, 200 large beans, 30 Carrot seed, 100 Marrow fat peas, and 200 Timothy Seed, are wanted for which the highest price will be paid by Erie, Dec. 29: 1851. D. S. CLARK.

Will Soon be Ready.

STOCKTON is now receiving his Winter Stock of Watches, Jewelry and rich Christmas Presents, which will be ready for inspection in a day or two. He requests a call. Dec 30

Diamond Jewelry.

AN assortment of Breastpins and finger rings; also, rich bracelets and Brooches, eardrops, cuff pins, gold thimbles and specs, silver cups, fruit knives, children's knives and forks, Jewel cases, card cases, Lockets, &c. at STOCKTON'S.

WATCHES—A few extra fine duplex and chronometric watches for sale almost at importers' prices at Erie, Dec. 29. STOCKTON'S

SEVERAL packages of German Toys put up by Santa Claus himself expressly for the Erie Juveniles, with the injunction that the must be sold cheap, will be opened for the Holidays by Erie, Dec. 30 STOCLTON.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

LOOMIS & CO. offer for the Holidays splendid attractions.—Beautiful presents can be found at this establishment, accommodating both Taste and Pocket. After examining elsewhere, call in and select from a fuller assortment than from some you read about in the papers.

N B —The first Express will bring the best Jewelry and Fancy articles ever seen in Erie. Opposite Brown's new Hotel, State street. Erie Dec. 30 1851.

Tavern Stand for Sale or Rent.

THE well known and valuable Tavern Stand situate in Eagle Village, one mile south of Erie, known as the "Millcreek House," is offered for SALE or RENT. Possession given on the first of April. For terms and other particulars enquire of the subscriber near the premises.

Dec 30, 1851 —3t33 JOSEPH EICHENLAUB.

DIETETICS.—Farina, Vermicilla, Topioca, Sago, Barley, Oat Meal, Arrow Root, Rice, &c., &c., by Erie, Dec. 13 1851-3t. CARTER & BROTHER.

ALSO—Just received, 15 pieces, 400 yards of shilling Muslin De Laines, good styles. C. M. TIBBALS. November 8.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE undersigned, having become agents for this invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of the distressing diseases for which it is offered.

This CATHOLICON is in truth one of the greatest medical discoveries of the Age, and is destined to become identified with the health and happiness of FEMALES.

This declaration is based upon the fact that it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of very prevalent diseases, known as

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which the human family is heir. It has already received the approbation and liberal patronage of several most prominent members of the Medical Faculty in the United States, owing to alone the truth, and having due regard for the welfare of their patients, and is in every way worthy the confidence of the afflicted as A SUCCESSFUL, SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this, additional proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the attention of Ladies and Practioners is respectfully invited.

This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, but it is intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and the approbation of the public. The CATHOLICON is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for those complaints incidental to the respectible female, whether married or single—PROLAPSUS UTERI, or falling of the Womb; FLUOR ALBUS, or Whites; CHRONIC INFLAMATION AND ULCERATION OF THE WOMB; INCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE, or Bloodings; SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATIONS, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe, or how long standing.

☞ Pamphlets can be had gratis at our Store.

CARTER & BROTHER, Erie, Druggists, Wholesale and Retail Agents.

Central Depot, 306 Broadway, New York. 6m31

200 BBLS. SALT, just received and for sale by Nov. 29, 1851. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

3 TONS John McFarland & Co's fine Saleratus, for sale by the the box at manufacturer's prices Nov 29. W. F. RINDERNECHT, Agent.

RAISINS, Currants, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Mustard, Chocolate, Cocoa, Baker's Broma, and a few dozen of those infallible Yeast Powders, constantly on hand and for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT. Nov. 29. Corner of 5th and State-st

LIGHT, LIGHT.—Ten barrels of superior No 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil, and three barrels Bleached Winter Strained Elephant Oil; also Camphene, Pine Oil and Burning fluid for sale by No 5 Reed House, J. H. BURTON & Co.

HARRISONS COLUMBIAN INK—A lot of this celebrated ink just received by J. H. BURTON & Co.

2000 Almanacs for 1852 for gratuitous distribution, at J. H. BURTON & Co's,

EXCELSIOR DENTIFRICE, or Tooth Powder, a superior article for sale cheap by J. H. BURTON & Co's.

RAZORS celebrated cutlery, hair oil &c., &c., embracing extracts for the handkerchief, Pomades, Bears oil, Shaving Cream, Fancy Soaps, Tooth Paste, and Amandine for cappedhands; all highly perfumed and warranted by Erie, Dec. 13 1-51-3t J. H. BURTON & Co.

A LARGE assortment of Pianos and Melodians, just received at WM. WILLING'S Music Store. Erie, dec. 13. 1851.

CRANBERRIES.—A small lot of Cranberries on hand for sale Cby D. S. CLARK.

GRAPES.—A good supply of choice Grapes on hand and for sale by Dec 10. 1-51 D. S CLARK.

GEN. LOPEZ PUT TO DEATH.

FIFTY AMERICANS MASSACRED!

AND all this is done because they were trying to assist the Cubans to obtain their independence; and as usual some are pleased while others are displeased, but the only way we know to please all is to

CALL AT JUSTICES,

And examine his large and well selected stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Which he will make up to order on the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen leaving their measures for any garment can depend on having it when promised, and if not satisfied they will not be asked to take it away.

Ready Made Clothing.

We have on hand and continue to make a very superior lot of Ready Made Clothing, which we can recommend to those in want, and would invite our friends and the public to call and examine Goods, Prices and Makes, and to those not judges we say bring along some one to judge for you, and we know you will be satisfied that we have the

Best Goods in the City!

We boast of and write comparison. Also, a nice lot of White and Fancy shirts, Drawers and Undershirts, Suspenders, Stocks and Stock Cravats, which we bought very low, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

We would return our thanks to the Public for past favors, and be pleased to see all our old customers and as many new ones as can make it convenient to give us a call at No 6, Reed House.

JOHN M. JUSTICE, Practical Tailor.

Erie Sept. 13, 1851. 1y

CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

I AM now receiving my Fall stock of heavy and shelf Hardware consisting in part of iron, steel, and nails of all sizes, Anvils, vices, Smith's Bellows, springs, Axle arms, brass hub and sand bands, malleable castings of all descriptions, crowbars, dirt picks, mattocks, grub hoes, cradling traces, halter and tack chains, zinc, pig lead, hooks and hinges, hooks and eyes, strap hinges, gate hinges and latches, brass kettles, porcelain kettles and sauce pans, mill, crosscut, circular, rip, hand, panel, back, and tenon saws; wood saws and frames; Barton and Simmons' broad axes and adzes, Simmons', Collins', Weed's and Young's chopping axes; Simmons' hand axes and hatchets; Barton's, Rice's hammers, augers, augur bitts, Ibbotson's files and rasps; bench, mitre, rabbet and cornice planes, plows, double and single plane bitts; saw plane, augur and chisel handles, bevels, try squares, spoke shaves, hollow augers, gauges, Burson's framing and firmer chisels, sand paper, bed screws and castors, mahogany and black walnut knobs, curtain bands, square, and chain bolts, wrought and cast iron brads, finishing nails, screws, locks, latches, pocket and table cutlery, scissors and sheers, mincing knives, snuffers, brass, britannia, iron and japan candlesticks &c., &c.

Erie, Oct 18. RUFUS REED.

CURTAIN TRIMMINGS.—Brass Curtain Bands and Pins, Glass Pins, Cord and Tassels of various colors, Rolls, Ends and Rack Pulleys. RUFUS REED.

WAFFLE IRONS, of different kinds, at No, 3 Reed House. Erie, Oct. 23. RUFUS REED.

LADIES' Kid, Cashmere, Lisle, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Fine Lace Mitts, short and long Fie Nie Gloves, Gents' Kid, Cashmere, Silk, Lisle and Berlin Gloves. Children's Cashmere and Lisle Gloves, for sale by JACKSON'S.

MENS and Boys' Cloth, Silk and Worsted Plush, Oil Cloth, Caps, Robes, hand Ready Hats. Also, a good assortment of ladies' Muffs for sale very cheap by. S. JACKSON.

COLDS Cured and Money Saved by calling at Smith Jackson's and buying his cheap Waterproof Rapid Cancer Boots, both men's and boys sizes, the best assortment in the city. A good assortment of ladies', gents' and childrens' Rubber Shoes at SMITH JACKSON'S, Erie, Nov. 1.

THE best assortment of Ladies Gaiters, Slipps, Jenny Linds, Ties, Buskins, Walking Shoes, and a variety of cheap shoes for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

DR. BROWNELL,

DENTIST, from long experience, is prepared to execute Dental work in a superior style. Teeth filled by him are warranted to retain their fillings and prevent the progress of decay. Whole and part sets of Artificial Teeth on enameled Gold Plate, thus preventing the unnatural appearance which gold has in the mouth. Particular attention paid to operations for hare lip and artificial palate. He understood that he can only be sustained by the intrinsic merit, located in Erie, and hopes, from strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of Patronage. Office with Dr. Russell, No. 3, Hughes Block, Erie.

Oct. 18.—23

WARREN'S NEW HAT STORE!!

Just Opened at No. 1 Wright's Block, Corner of State and Fifth Streets.

WHERE the subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Hats, Caps and Furs: To which he invites the attention of the people of Erie and its vicinity. He flatters himself that from his long practical experience in Manufacturing goods in his line, and his superior facilities for obtaining the very best goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the profits, that he can sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in western Pennsylvania. Having determined to make this city his residence, he has taken great pains in the selection of his goods to make his assortment complete, comprising every

VARIETY OF THE LATEST STYLES,

and of the very best Materials and Workmanship! Among his goods may be found an assortment of very fine double extra Moleskin Hats. Extra fine and fine extra Moleskin Hats. A beautiful style of Hat designed expressly for Young Men, fashionable in all the eastern cities. Also, Jenny Lind, Hungarian, Pajo Alto, and the Gold Diggers,

FUR AND WOOL HATS!!

With over Forty different styles of Caps. The original pattern of Warren's winter cloth Cap, now so fashionable throughout the country. Also, Silk Plush, new styles, Fine French Plush, very cheap A great variety of Hats and Caps for children. Together with an assortment of Trunks, ladies Furs and Buffalo Robes, all of which will be sold very Cheap for Cash. All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded.

Erie, Oct. 25.—3m24. JOHN H WARREN.

CIRCULAR SAWS.—A good assortment of Circular Saws for sale cheap, with or without Mandrills. Also, Mulay and Common Mill saws, Cross Cut, Hand and Wood Saws, at rates which cannot fail to please. SENNETT & CO.

CRAYONS and Crayon Holders, by CARTER & BROTHER. Erie, Nov. 1.

DE LAINES, Plain and Figured all styles and qualities for sale cheap by SMITH JACKSON

LAMA Cloth, Gala Plaids, Alpaccas, Plain, Figured, Plaid, Stripe, Dress Silks, and Florence Silks of all colors, at Erie, November 1. S. JACKSON'S.

FRENCH Merinos, Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Orleans cloth, at S. JACKSON'S

WANTED—All kinds of Grain, Butter and Cheese, Pork, Clover, Timothy and Flax seeds, for which the highest market price will be paid by JOHN C. BIEBE. Erie, Sept. 20, '51. 6m19

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having removed his Tailoring Establishment to the rooms directly over A. & J. S. Walker's Grocery store, lately occupied by Thompson and Grant, and opposite Brown's Hotel, would inform his friends and the friendly public generally that he still lives in accordance with the Divine command, "Fly the wrath of his brow," and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended heretofore. Having just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to cut and make any and every garment in his line in a style not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. Also, Navpl and Military clothing made to order,

☞ Cutting done promptly, and with care, for others to make up. JOHN GOALDING.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1851. 2d.

GOLD and Silver Leaf by Erie, Nov. 1 CARTER & BROTHER.

1500 YARDS madder colored Lancaster Ginghams, at one shilling per yard at C. M. TIBBALS', November 8.

375 YARDS handsome Alapaca Lustres, black and colored, fine goods for 25 cents per yard at C. M. TIBBALS'. November 8.

JAPAN WARE.—Just received another lot expressly for Jobbing, at *Buffalo* prices. RUFUS REED.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Bookstore of the subscriber, on the Diamond, a supply of School and Miscellaneous Books; also Annuals and other Books appropriate to the Holidays. Erie, Dec. 13. 1-51. O SPAFFORD.

MUSICLESOUNDS.—Now opening, a very choice lot of Violins and Guitar Strings, Italian, Chinese and English Strings, the best in town, for sale at LOOMIS & Co's. Erie, Dec. 13 '51-3t.

THE GREAT SECRET AT LAST DISCOVERED FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION!!

NEW SYSTEM AND NEW REMEDIES! TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

NUTTALL'S SYRIACUM.

THE Cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, Spitting Blood, Difficult Breathing, Bronchitis, Incipient, Confirmed, and Tubercular Consumption. In Three Bottles. Each one peculiarly adapted to each one of the three stages of

CONSUMPTION.

FIRST STAGE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. In Blue Wrappers.	SYMPTOMS. Cough, pain in the breast, side, head, back, joints, and limbs, inflamation, soreness, and tickling in the throat, fever, difficult and quick breathing, *expectoration difficult, slight, and frothy.*
SECOND STAGE CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. In Pink Wrappers.	SYMPTOMS Costiveness, spasmodic cough, violent fever, night, morning, and mid-day sweats, hectic flush in the face, and cheeks, burning heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, *expectoration easy, copious, and streaked with blood.*
THIRD STAGE TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION. In Yellow Wrappers.	SYMPTOMS. Diarrhœa, diminished fever, cough, and morning sweats, great and increasing debility, frequent fainting fits, slight delirium, and swelling of the extremities.

TO THE AFFLICTED. ☞ The appearance in *Three Bottles of Nuttall's Syriacum* is a new *Era*, in Medicine, from its novelty and direct opposition to the *old*

ABSURD AND INCONSISTENT ONE BOTTLE SYSTEM;

While its success, prepared in this manner, (Each Bottle containing a different preparation,) *in curing the different stages* which characterize *Consumption*, has established the *Welcome truth* of the Curability of Every Stage of Pulmonary Consumption.

BY PHYSICIANS APPROVE OF IT, because it is based upon correct Physiological and Pathological principles. *The Public approve of it*, because it is *common sense*, and because they know from *our* experience, that *our* preparation will *not* cure the *three* stages of *Consumption*. *The suffering, disappointed*, and discouraged *invalid approves of it*, because its principles hold out a reasonable *Hope*, and when he *uses Nuttall's Syriacum*, his hopes are realized.

IF HE IS IN THE FIRST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION

and uses the *First Bottle*, his expectoration, difficult and painful, becomes free and easy *His Cough soon gets well*, the soreness, tickling in his throat, inflamation, pain in his breast, side, back, joints, and limbs are removed.

IF HE IS IN THE SECOND STAGE,

and uses the second bottle, his fever leaves him, his disturbed slumbers become sweet and refreshing, his night sweats vanish his expectoration, copious and bloody, assumes a healthy appearance, and at length disappears, his bowels become regular, his appetite returns, the flush in his cheek disappears, the burning heat in the palms of his hands, and soles of his feet, are felt no longer, his cough now ceases, *He recovers and is well.*

IF HE IS IN THE THIRD STAGE,

and uses the third bottle, his Diarrhœa gradually ceases, his weak bowels become strong, his cough and other bad symptoms disappear, feeble digestion becomes strong and vigorous, his stomach recovers its proper tone, and creates new, rich, and nourishing blood his strength returns, his wasted body is clothed with flesh. *HIS LIFE IS SAVED!* and he is

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Each bottle of *Nuttall's Syriacum* has the symptoms of the stage for which it is intended printed in front of the wrapper, whereby every invalid knowing his own symptoms, can judge for himself WHICH BOTTLE HE REQUIRES, consequently no mistake can occur in selecting THE PROPER MEDICINE.

☞ See Pamphlet in possession of the Editor of this Paper, containing Dr. Nuttall's Pathology of Consumption, Lectures on the Structure and uses of the Human Lungs, and certificates of CURES. ☞ Prepared only by Dr. Nuttall, Inventor and Proprietor. ☞ Price, $1 per Bottle.

DR. WM. LINDOP, 175, Chesnut Street, opposite the State House, Phila. Agent for the Proprietor. Removed from 26 South Fifth Street. 1y31

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1,50!

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside. Erie November 8, 1851. 2c

WANTED

AT this office immediately, Two Tons of HAY on Subscription Erie, Dec. 6.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Erie will be sold at public Vendue on the premises, on Tuesday the 20th day of January next, commencing at one o'clock P. M. All the right, title, and interest of John Tuckey, Thomas Tuckey, Edward Tuckey, Philip Tuckey, and Charlotte Tuckey, minor children and heirs of Thomas Tuckey, late of the township of Girard in said county, deceased, of in and to the following piece and parcel of land situate in the township of Girard aforesaid, and described and bounded as follows, viz: bounded south by land of Daniel Sayre, on the east by land of Aiven Robinson & Osborn, on the south by lands of —— Osborn, and on the west by lands of Barker and Sayre. Containing about thirty-three acres of land, having thereon a Dwelling House, barn &c., and about twenty-four acres improved.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-sixth of the confirmation of sale, and the balance in five equal annual instalments thereafter with interest annually on the whole sum unpaid with each instalment, secured by judgment, Bond and Mortgage upon the premises.

ALEXANDER TAGGART, Guardian. Girard, December 6, 1851. 3w

Just received at Warren's Hat & Fur Store,

DIRECT from the Importer, a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies Furs, consisting, in part of first prime Swans Down, Stone Marten, Siberian Squirrel, Fine Martin, Imt. Royal Ermin, Rock Martin, Russia Hair, Black Lynx, Pure White Coney, Blue, Black Peench, and Black English do., Russia Marten, Swans down Trimming, Cashmere Wool. The above list of Furs are all fresh and new, and warranted prime and perfect, and all who wish a good set of Furs for the coming winter can buy them of Warren at a bargain. Also, a fine assortment of Gents Fur Gloves and Mufflers, buck Gloves and Mittens. More Buffalo Robes of the best quality; wool robes of Indian tan which will not become hard when wet. Remember a cold winter is coming on, and now is the time to prepare for it. Experience has taught us all that comfort and health is worth more than gold. A few more of the same sort of those very fine cheap Silk Plush Caps left—now is the time you want them, I give you fair warning—come before they are all gone. Remember the place, Warren's Hat and Fur Store, No. 1, Wright's Block.

December 29, 1851.

NOTICE. The notes and book accounts of the late firm of Laird & Rust, are in my hands. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make immediate settlement with me, or the same will be left with the proper officer for collection.

Erie, Nov. 29, 1851. WILSON LAIRD.

To Lease for a term of Years.

THE subscriber offers to lease for ten years, several building Lots, situated on State street, between 6th and 9th streets, in the city of Erie. These lots are in a desirable situation for shops. Possession will be given immediately.

Nov. 29, 1851. LUCIAN RUST.

Watches and Jewelry.

JUST RECEIVED by Express, some packages of Watches and rich Jewelry at STOCKTON'S, who, thankful for the very liberal trade he has had, continues to his friends and the public generally that he is making very extensive preparations for the wants of the community during the approaching Holidays. He expects to visit New York in a few days, and upon his return, promises to exhibit the largest, best, and cheapest stock of Rich Jewelry, Watches, Silver ware, Clocks, &c., ever opened in Erie. He would say to all, don't put him off he returns. Why not select your beautiful Christmas gifts from a full stock? His word is pledged—try it. A good assortment now on hand very low. Nov. 29, STOCKTON'S.

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.

THE arrival of this patriot in this country is likely to be attended with great enthusiasm and joyful greetings on the part of the American people, and why not? his has been a life devoted to his country, to the cause of liberty—to the interests of his countrymen—therefore he cannot but be dear to the American people, alive to all that tends to elevate, to improve and to better. But the arrival of Kossuth cannot be hailed with greater joy than the arrival in this City of Singer's Patent, straight needle, perpendicular action Sewing Machine. This machine is destined to work miracles and cause a great revolution in the clothing business. This is the most important and useful invention of the age. It has been used a sufficient length of time to be thoroughly tested upon a great variety of work, and in all cases is fully approved. It executes in the most perfect and satisfactory manner, the work of the following occupations, viz:—Tailors, boot, shoe and gaiter manufacturers, harness and saddle makers, shirt makers, Corset makers, Carriage trimmers, cap makers and hat binders, dress makers, stocking manufacturers, glove makers, corsetmes, carpet bag manufacturers, trunk makers, whip makers and upholsters And may also be most profitably used in making sails and awnings, beds and matrasses, horse collars, oiled clothing, sacking bottoms, and map and chart binding, and indeed for any other purpose where stitching by hand has been required. This machine, which is about twelve inches square, and weighs 83 pounds, is compact, ornamental in form, durable in all its parts, not liable to get out of order, and is easily adjusted and operated. It will perform the labor of from five to ten persons, depending on the kind of work and skillof the operator. The best kind of Tailor's custom work can be executed with it in the best manner: and in making caps, and most other articles to which it is adapted, its work is far superior to that done by hand. The Machine will be constantly on Exhibition and for sale at S. O. Cummer's Exchange, Peach street, Erie, where all persons interested are invited to call, and may be assured of receiving abundant evidence and perfect ocular demonstration of the great utility and value of this invention. Those wishing to purchase clothing, are hereby notified that I can sell them cheaper clothing, made in the most durable manner, and with five times as much stitching on as that manufactured all by hand. A garment, which, in the ordinary way it would take a workman all day to make, can, by the help of the machine, be made in a half a hour, and done in a manner far superior to that done by hand. Therefore, by

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

CAST NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the store No. 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Bennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of **Groceries**, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that for a his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New York,

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make it business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package, if he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico and Imported Havana Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in bbl. or hhd.; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pap. Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars, Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive do.; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Herring and White fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept. 30.—18. J. M. SMITH.

New Shop! New Firm! New Goods and New Prices!!!

THE undersigned take this method of thanking the public for their former liberal patronage, and also to inform them that they have formed a partnership under the name of Derby & Montford, and will carry on the

GUNSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its branches, at their new shop in the new Block, two doors west of the Reed House, under H. P. Stockton's Jewelry Store, where they will be happy to wait upon all who may favor them with a call with the *best in town*. They have just received, direct from New York, an entire New Stock, among which may be found: Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, from $4 to $30, a quantity of Rifle Barrels, which they are anxious to make up and Warrant; Revolvers, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flasks, the nicest in town, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, in fact every thing necessary to the full equipment of a sportsman. Guns repaired to order, and done when promised. Gaining twist and common Rifles, manufactured to order and warranted to shoot from one to one hundred rods. On hand, A large stock of Gun Locks, all Kinds; Main Springs, Thimbles, Cocks, forged Brich Pins, dog Spring, Bullet Moulds, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary to build a gun, which are kept for the accommodation of the trade in this and the adjoining counties, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, a little cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this city. Please give us a call before purchasing. They are also prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in their line, such as fixing and setting Saws, repairing Locks of all kinds, furnishing, fitting and making keys, repairing umbrellas, &c., which will be done on short notice, and charges reasonable.

Erie, October 11, 1851.—22 DERBY & MONTFORD.

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. It is the result of the study of years, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name, since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures in a dark room, is an ignorant pretender of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that he has superior LIGHT, and with the apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in a room so dark, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a ——— Camera, with which he takes children ——— Let it be distinctly understood he ——— pictures will be taken & properly kept.

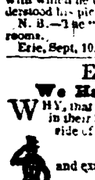
N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

We Have Found it! Found What!!

WHY, that I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are selling all *Goods* in their line cheaper than any body, Jew or Gentile, this side of New York. Call at



No. 4, Wright's Block!

and examine their great assortment of

Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, which are sold at this establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying than going without. In short their articles are

SOLD AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is not the only inducement held out to a "Fat, Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call, for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have in their employ

One of the Best Cutte s in Town,

They will be ready at all times to make Garments to order, and warrant them when done. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Gauzity to the Coarsest Hickory Shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, Scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Fall and Winter trade. We have neither room nor time to enumerate styles or speak of quality, but will just say to *Ladies to call and examine for themselves.*

IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block.

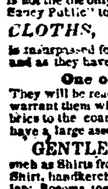
Erie, Sept. 23, 1851. 19

ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.

BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and find it works well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK



at extreemly low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers & the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns. Also;

Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1851. 20

A GOOD assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, on hand at the store of SENNETT & CO.

LAMPS.

A FINE lot. Also, Globes, Chimneys, just received, and for sale cheap at STOCKTON'S.

Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

RICH Mantilla Black Silk; also, a great variety of Rich Bonet Ribbon, of latest styles just received by

Sept. 12.—18 ARBUCKE & KEPLER.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Mercantile business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. Lucian Rust.

WILSON LAIRD,
LUCIAN RUST.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1851.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. H. S. WARD would say to the Ladies that by their liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, she is now prepared with the latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions of Fall and Winter Bonnetts, which she will be happy to sell at the very lowest prices.—Her stock consists of over forty different kinds of Bonnets, at prices that cannot help but suit the times. Also; Ribbons and Flowers, and in fact a general assortment of Millinery.

Straws bleached and pressed in the latest styles. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

☞ Country Milliners supplied with goods at the lowest market prices.

Erie, Oct. 11 1851. 22.

FISH—Mackerel, Shad, Whitefish, Trout, Codfish, for sale by the bbl. half bbl. or less quantity, cheaper than elsewhere.

Nov. 25. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Boy's Sleighs.

4 DOZ. Boy's Sleigus on hand and for sale cheap at

Nov. 25. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

JUST received by Kasson's last dispatch,

50 pairs of India Rubber Shoes.
24 " " " Boots,
36 " Ladies Jenny Lind Boots,
24 " Women's Calf B ——
24 " Gent's ——— all Boots.

Also on hand for sale at the lowest possible figures. Ladies French Kid Slips, do. Red Tuscan, do. Double Sole Buskins, Ladies Goss Morocco Gaiters, do. Lasting do., with a large stock of Children's Gaiter, Shoes, Boys' hip Boots and Bootees, &c.

Erie, November 28. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

Sugars! Sugars!!

12 Tons of different qualities of Sugar now selling from 5¼ to 10 cts. per pound, at retail and prices will lower by the package Nov. 25.-51. 18 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

50 Bags of Coffee for sale by the bag or pound at prices that can't be beat. Call and see.

Erie Nov. 25-51. 20 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Tea! Tea!!

25 Chests, of Old & Young Hyson, Imperial, Black & Hyson Skin Tea now open and selling from 37½ cts. per pound to ——— cts. at Nov. 25-51. 20 W. F. RINDERNECHT'S.

MOLASSES, now selling at Rinderneckt's as low as three shillings per gallon

Erie Nov. 25, 1851 20

Tobacco!!

JOHN Anderson & Co., Liebenthal & Co., G. Shott & Son's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, by the pound or paper, also Cavendish Tobacco from 12½ cts. to three shillings per pound by

Erie Nov. 25, 1851. 20 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1851. 1851.

LOWRY & SCOTT,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN COAL;

Also, Fish, Flour, Salt and Plasters at the large Ware House West of the Bridge, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

M. B. LOWRY, WM. L. SCOTT

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE!!

THE subscriber, having rented the store on Park Row, two doors west of Williams' & Wright's Exchange Office, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store by Mr. Stockton, desires to call the attention of the citizens of Erie to his stock of **Hats & Caps** which he is now opening, direct from Eastern Manufacturers. Being a practical Hatter himself, and having taken the utmost pains in the selection of these Goods, the community may rest assured they are made of firm materials, and by the best workmen, and will be warranted equal in finish, style and durability to any that can be had in the Eastern cities.

Gentlemen can at all times find here the latest fashions. Wm. H. Beebe & Co's celebrated Hats at New York prices, and Caps at almost every style, quality and price. Also, a good stock of Buffalo Robes.

The subscriber hopes by honorable, fair dealing, to build up his business, as his aim is not to fleece those who patronize him, but to make reliable customers. E. J. ROGERS.

Erie, Sept. 13, 1851.—18

EMPIRE AGAIN.

Keep it before the People that the Empress are not to be Undersold.

I HAVE just received the Agency of two of the largest Iron and Nail Manufactories in the Union. Prices are therefore reduced below anything ever heard of. Farmers fill up your bends; a Barrel of Flour will purchase more Nails and Iron that it would a year ago. We will sell Bar Iron as low as 4 cts. per pound, Iron all round for Waggons, including Swedes, at 4½ cts. Nails, some sizes as low as 5 cts. by the keg. Those prices are 10 per cent below Buffalo. When those prices can be matched I will try again. The above are for cash. Just receiving a large stock of Shelf Hardware, Saddlery Hardware, Buggy Trimmings, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, and Mechanics' Tools of all kinds at low rates; also Rubber Belting. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Sept. 13, 1851. 18

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Lustral Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen, or woolen cloths, for removing grease or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Aug 23. 13

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $2000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

130 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $25 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $1000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hillside, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $30 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared— price $75 per acre.

100 acres of Wild Land, parcel of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

91 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff tp—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. 42 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by

[6] R. T. S. & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office in "Beatty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square.

Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n41

VEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by

June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

EXTRACTS of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Bitter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Orange Flour, Cochineal and Nectarine, for sale by D. S. CLARK.

June 21. 6

100 BAGS SHOT just received and for sale by

R. T. STELRETT & SONS.

June 21, 1851 6

NOTICE

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank, to be located in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pa., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the individual liability clause will be inserted in the Charter of said Bank.

J. Fullerton,	J. C. Marshall,	Smith Jackson,
Henry Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,	Guy Loomis,
Geo Kellogg,	Wm. Kelley,	Walter Chester,
Thomas H. Sill,	John Galbraith,	A. Beebe,
	W. M. Gallagher.	

Erie, Pa., June 21, 1851. 20

Radway's Ready Relief fo sin.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Doloureux, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by

Erie, Aug. 2. 12 CARTER & BRO.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS

AT LOOMIS & CO.'S,

State St., nearly opposite Empire Stores.

NOW opening, the largest and finest stock of Goods in this line ever offered for sale in Erie, just purchased in N. York embracing all the new styles of rich Jewelry just out. Any one wishing to obtain a splendid watch and chain will have a first rate opportunity for selecting. Not to be undersold by any similar establishment in this vicinity. G. LOOMIS & CO.

Erie, June 21. 6

CALIFORNIA GOLD Manufactured to order at short notice, into Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, or anything desired, of any style, at 7 G. LOOMIS & Co.'s

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN C. BEEBE having just returned from New York with a large, splendid and cheap assortment of honest Goods, strong handsome, fast colored and fashionable, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers, in every clime, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, bought at a great sacrifice for cash, and offered to the public for nearly their own price. Call and see. Goods shown with promptness to all, and none obliged to buy unless suited. Among his stock will be found silk, wool, cotton and linen, still and satin Dress Goods of every variety, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and watered Poplins, delaine, instertines, collars, undersleeves, cuffs, silk and satin Vestings, Fringes, blue, black purple, white and variagated, Canton, netted, &c.,

May 24.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself.—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Wash Pans, of all sizes, cheap. Vats and Tubs of all sizes. Strainer Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pans, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers, Lanters, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, leakettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lampfillers, pirpans, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, shot globes, dust pans, hand and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, tattle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel.

Erie, March 13, 1851.—44 N. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles,

Emery & Co's. Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
Sub-soil Plows.
Corn Planters ann Seed Drills,
Hog Powers for churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,
Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved still Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish the Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited. D. S. CLARK.

Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.

Erie, May 21, 1851. 3

Leather and Shoe Findings!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and offers for sale

1000 sides Spanish Sole Leather
1500 " Slaughter " "
1500 " Upper " "
100 dozen Jersey Calfskins,
60 " Country "
60 " French "
60 " Black and Fancy Morocco,
60 " Linings and Bindings,
60 " Kipskins,
30 " Splits,
10 " Enamelled and Patent Leather.

Also—Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimps, and every article of Shoemaker's Tools and Kit. Aug. 2.

VALUABLE WATER POWER AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Water Power and Saw Mill, at the North slope of the Summit, in Crawford county, on the Erie Extension Canal, surrounded by the finest timber in the county, and a good location for a Grist Mill, will be sold at a great bargain. LUMBER or CANAL BONDS will be taken in payment.

Sept. 23, 1851. M. B. LOWRY.

Starch!! Starch!!!

J. B. SMYTH & CO'S Corn and Wheat Starch on hand in large quantities, for sale at New York wholesale cash prices *Orders from Country Merchants* promptly filled.

Erie, July 26, C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

EXTRACTS.—Preston & Merrill's extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SON.

Hardaste's Vermifuge Sugar Drops,

FOR the destruction of worms. They contain no calomel or mercury in any form or any deleterious ingredients whatever, and are at once attractive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and sure in their operation. Children eat them with great avidity. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.,

Erie, Aug 2. (12) No. 3. Reed House.

Tremendous Smashing and Crushing and Bursting up of Banks!

STAND FROM UNDER!!!

BUY your Ready Made Clothing at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store in the Reed House, who takes shin plasters and pretty much all of the Rag Currency afloat, and sells *awfully* cheap at that, they do say. Any thing for a brisk trade—the fall campaign must be opened, and that at once. Jacob Koch has taken particular pains to select Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of all descriptions, of the best, most attractive and approved styles—goods that cannot fail to please a correct taste and command the admiration of gentlemen of sound discriminating judgment. Where's the use of crooking up our goods—they will speak for themselves. Only call and see and feel them, and you shall be convinced beyond a evil, that no goods can be found in this or any other city or town that the sun shines upon, that will commend themselves to your tastes and pockets with such irresistable influence as ours. Call and see, and you will believe. JACOB KOCH.

Erie, Oct. 11.—22 No. 7, Reed House.

THE subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Wanewood Lumber, viz. 3 and 4-4 Boards; 11, 2½, 3 and 4 inch Plank; Column 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thicknesses: 1¼, 1½, 2¼, 3 and 4 inches: Cherry and all kinds of shipping lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any amount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the ensuing season. Twelve foot is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.

Erie, Nov. 20, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850, n29

PULVERISED CORN STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., for sale by

Erie, January 18, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

REFER TO PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory, for sale at eastern prices. Any quantity will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 1. 1850. 51

WOOL WANTED.

At Hookercreek Woolen Factory, South of the Buffalo Road.

THE proprietors, having made considerable improvement in their machinery and water-works, are now enabled to run their Factory all through the summer, and having a quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Summer Tweeds, Shawls, Blankets and Sheets, also Satinetts of different colors and qualities, to exchange for Wool, at 2½ lbs. of wool per yard of cloth as good as the wool will make. We solicit a call from our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call. We continue to full dye and dress domestic cloth, and manufacture Wool at our usual rates. Also, Carding done on short notice and in the best manner. Water Proof Cloth for over coats, of our own manufacture, kept on hand to exchange for Wool.

RHODES, CASS, & Co.

Harborcreek, May 31. 3

STRAW GOODS.—Bonnets and Hats, a good assortment just received and for sale at No. 3 Perry Block.

April 19, 1851. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

W. C. BRALEY

WOULD inform the public that he intends to pay particular attention to Veterenary Surgery in all its various branches.—His charges will be reasonable. Please call and see. Office at the Canal Stable, near the outlet Lock of the Extension Canal.

Erie, Jan. 1, 1851. n14

A First Rate Tract of Land for Sale.

THE OHARA Tract, or tract No. 377 in McKean township, adjoining the south line of Millcreek township, and containing 116 acres. This is one of the *very best* tracts of land for wheat or other grain, in the county of Erie. It is well timbered, exceedingly well watered, and situated only seven miles from the city of Erie, and will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Its timber and location make it a very inviting situation for the erection of a steam saw mill.

Also, 100 town lots in Erie. Also, 20 half acre lots at from $70 to $100 each, being a subdivision of Erie out-lots Nos. 330 and 331, all for sale by WILSON KING,

July 12, 1851. 49 Land agent, Erie, Pa.

THE JEW'S HARP!

In Erie's fair City at the Store of the Jew,
Is kept everything cheap, pretty and new;
To be convinced what we say is really true
Give us a call, then you'll never say no.

Silks, figured; plain and Satin de chenes,
Alpacas, Merinoes and Mattelasse de Lains,
Mulls, Cambrics and splendidly embroidered robes,
Wrought in figures the most beautiful, various in modes:

Lace Capes, Undersleeves, Belts, Collars and Cuffs,
Together with a large assortment of fancy stuffs,
A large and splendid lot of Bay State Shawls—
Ladies we're happy to receive all of your calls.

We have Dress Goods of all colors, blue, scarlet and brown,
As pretty and cheap as can be had in the town:
An assortment of Poplins, plain, changeable, watered and plaid.
Far prettier and cheaper than any where else in the city can be had.

We have a fine lot of Hosiery and gloves—again,
We have Lawns and Laces, both dotted and plain,
With Insertings and Edgings, Cambric, Cotton and Lisle, (Style
Which cannot be excelled in quality of patterns, cheapness and

We would also notice our importation of Wine, [Rise.
The pure juice of the grape, grown on the sunny banks of the
Free from all drugs and poisonous dyes—
None can its excellence know until it be tries.

We would advise our friends of its excellence to partake,
Not merely as a beverage, but for the "stomach's sake,"
For which take it is good and certainly can do you no harm,
In its purity consists its chief and great charm.

To make quick sales & small profits we certainty are willing,
Unlike our neighbors we wait not for big profits and the slow shilling,
The nimble sixpence principle is ours—by it we abide—
By it our goods we sell and collect them at de.

Now I do not want this community to be taken by surprise,
Or to think I am trying to pull wool over their eyes;
Or that I am at all inclined to be funny,
In saying I sell goods very cheap for the money.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. M. KOCH.

Circular to the Ladies and Gentlemen.

AMONG the thousand inventions that are daily being brought before the public in this age of improvement, one more, and not the least, has made its appearance, designed expressly for your benefit. In introducing to you

LYON'S HATHAIRON,

Having been awarded the Premium at the New York and Michigan State Fairs as being the best article offered for the restoration of the Hair and to keep it from falling off. One trial will prove to you more satisfactory than hundreds of certificates from persons you never heard of, living away down east. Try it, and judge for yourselves. There is no humbug about this, but it is an article that in every day use can make it convenient, to give me a call. We continue to full dye and dress domestic cloth, and manufacture Wool at our usual rates. Also, Carding done on short notice and in the best manner. Water Proof Cloth for over coats, of our own manufacture, kept on hand to exchange for Wool.

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Alpacas, Merinoes and Mattelasse de Lains,
Mulls, Cambrics and splendidly embroidered robes,
Wrought in figures the most beautiful, various in modes:

Lace Capes, Undersleeves, Belts, Collars and Cuffs,
Together with a large assortment of fancy stuffs,
A large and splendid lot of Bay State Shawls—
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We have Dress Goods of all colors, blue, scarlet and brown,
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We would also notice our importation of Wine, [Rise.
The pure juice of the grape, grown on the sunny banks of the
Free from all drugs and poisonous dyes—
None can its excellence know until it be tries.

We would advise our friends of its excellence to partake,
Not merely as a beverage, but for the "stomach's sake,"
For which take it is good and certainly can do you no harm,
In its purity consists its chief and great charm.

To make quick sales & small profits we certainty are willing,
Unlike our neighbors we wait not for big profits and the slow shilling,
The nimble sixpence principle is ours—by it we abide—
By it our goods we sell and collect them at de.

Now I do not want this community to be taken by surprise,
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Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS.

Erie, June 14, 1851. 18

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

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First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

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Clark's New English Grammar,
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EXECUTIONARY WORK

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Brinton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Fulton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirographic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their especial adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

New Fall & Winter Goods from Auction!

I HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with the largest stock of

FAL